26 AUG. 1927

Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency (including Sind)

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For the Year 1925-26

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LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND, FOR THE YEAR 1925-26

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER

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1. SEASON

Northern Division

The season of 1925-26 was on the whole unsatisfactory. The rainfall in all the districts of the Division was below the average of the last five years as shown in the following table :—

Name of District	Rainfall in 1925-26		Average rainfall of the last five years	
	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents
Ahmedabad	19	92	24	81
Kaira	27	46	28	38
Panch Mahals	20	0	31	62
Broach	25	57	26	4
Surat	36	35	52	44
Thana	68	6	82	1

In the Gujarat districts of the Division the monsoon set in in the first week of June and continued till the end of August. There were light and scattered showers in the first half of September and thereafter the rains ceased altogether. The rainfall was irregular and the duration of the monsoon was brief. Sowing operations were started in June. The fall in July and August was immediately sufficient for the kharif crops but the cessation of the rains thereafter in the middle of September affected them unfavourably. All kharif crops except maize in the Panch Mahals suffered for want of sufficient moisture. The average outturn of maize in the Panch Mahals was 8½ annas while bajri and juvari in other districts yielded a 6 to 10 anna crop. The outturn of cotton in Broach was fair, the average being 8 annas. The rice crop

failed in all the Gujarat districts except in places where irrigation facilities existed and were employed by the cultivators.

The mango crop which is the principal crop in the southern part of the Surat District failed completely and the loss is estimated at over a lakh of rupees.

In Thana the monsoon set in earlier than usual and retarded sowing operations at some places and damaged rice seedlings and seed beds to some extent. Sowing operations were however completed in June. The fall in July was sufficient and very beneficial to crops. The rainfall in August and September was insufficient and the crops in the coastal villages slightly suffered. In Wada a disease known as "Khairya" and "Buglya" appeared but in the rest of the district the crops on the whole did fairly well. The average outturn of crops was below normal. It was estimated at 10 annas.

Water Supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the Gujarat districts except in the Bhal villages of Dholka and Dhandhuka talukas of the Ahmedabad District. Scarcity of water was felt during summer in parts of the Panch Mahals District and in the coastal tract of the Surat district and the situation was as usual met by digging *kacha* wells by the Local Board.

A grant of Rs. 40,000 was specially sanctioned as noted in the margin and this amount together with the unspent balance of Rs. 19,591 of the previous year's grant was available for expenditure during the year for improving the water supply in the Bhal Tract. Of the eight tanks left incomplete at the end of the previous year six were completed and the remaining two were not undertaken as sand was found at a depth of 2 feet in one and water in the other had not dried up. New tanks numbering 22 (15 in Dhandhuka and 7 in Dholka) were taken up for excavation and the total amount spent was as shown below :—

Rs. 10,000 under Government Resolution No. 2499/24 dated 2nd February 1926.
Rs. 30,000 under Government Resolution No. P/29 dated 23rd March 1926.

Rs.	
55,299	on excavation of tanks.
607	establishment charges.
55,906	

The work was carried out by a special staff lent by the District Local Board whose co-operation greatly facilitated the work. The difficulties about drinking water both for men and cattle were considerably removed.

In Thana the supply of water was sufficient except in the inland tracts of the district where scarcity for drinking water is usually felt in hot weather.

The usual grant of Rs. 32,000 sanctioned by Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2429, dated 15th May 1925, for the improvement of village water supply was distributed among the districts of this

Division and the expenditure incurred by the District Local Board including this grant was as shown below :—

	Amount of grant	Amount spent by District Local Board (including Government grant)
	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	5,000	65,678
Kaira	8,000	28,061
Panch Mahals	5,000	39,950
Broach	7,000	44,754
Surat	3,000	10,398
Thana	4,000	17,944

In addition to the usual grant mentioned above a grant of Rs. 77,000 was sanctioned for expenditure on the programme of special water supply in this Division (Government Telegrams Nos. 5607-A/24, dated 16th January 1926 and 29th January 1926) and it was distributed as under :—

Rs.	
27,000	Surat
10,000	Ahmedabad
20,000	Kaira
3,000	Panch Mahals
5,000	Broach
7,000	Thana
72,000	

and the balance of Rs. 5,000 was surrendered to Government. The condition regarding popular and Local Board contribution was fulfilled and the amount was almost fully spent in Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat and Thana while in Ahmedabad Rs. 2,527 were spent up to the end of June 1926, and the remaining amount will be spent before the end of March 1927. Boring by large machine at Utelia and Bavla in Dholka taluka proved successful while that at Dhandhuka proved a failure. It is in progress at Thori Mubarak in the Viramgam taluka.

Cattle and Fodder.—In Ahmedabad fodder was sufficient both for Agricultural and Milch cattle except in some parts of Prantij and Dhandhuka talukas and Modasa mahal where scarcity of fodder was felt during the hot months of the year. Grass was therefore issued from grass depôts in these talukas to *bona fide* cultivators either on cash payment or as takavi. The quantity of grass issued in this way was 15,58,325 lbs. In Kaira scarcity of grass was also felt in some parts at the same time as in Ahmedabad and grass from the Government depôts in the Panch Mahals district was imported and distributed as takavi and on cash payment.

In the Panch Mahals district arrangements were made to supply Government grass to the people through the Forest contractors at the

rate of Rs. 10 per 1,000 lbs. and thus 22,56,000 lbs. of grass was sold in Godhra and Kalol talukas and Halol mahal. In Godhra grass was also advanced as takavi. In Dohad 57 lakhs lbs. of grass was supplied to the people either on cash payment or as takavi. In Jhalod grass was made available to poor people from Government waste and open forests at the cheap rate of Re. 1 per cart-load.

In parts of Broach and Surat scarcity of fodder was felt as in other Gujarat districts of the Division on account of the holding off of the rains. Some anxiety was caused but the rains in July saved the situation. To make the local supply of grass available for local cattle and to keep down the prices of fodder as far as possible the export by rail of private fodder from any of the districts of the Division, except Thana and the part of Surat, South of Tapti, to places outside the Bombay Presidency was prohibited (*vide* Press Note No. 5110/24, dated 23rd February 1926).

In Thana there was no deficiency of fodder.

Rinderpest, foot and mouth diseases and Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia appeared more or less in all the districts of the Division and carried off 3,449 heads of cattle. The Veterinary Assistants gave timely help and advice. The number of attacks and deaths and the number of inoculated cattle during the year were as shown below :—

Number of cattle attacked	11,648
Number of cattle died	3,449
Number of cattle inoculated	25,292
Number of cattle died of those inoculated ..	72

Public Health.—The public health was generally good except for small-pox which appeared more or less in all the Gujarat districts of the Division. Plague as usual existed in the Thana district and was responsible for 103 deaths.

The mortality from Small-pox, Cholera, Plague and Influenza was as shown below :—

Name of District	Mortality from			
	Small-pox	Cholera	Plague	Influenza
Ahmedabad	206	..	2	2
Kaira	10	..	..	..
Panch Mahals	29	..	..	51
Broach	77	1	..	..
Surat	50	2	..	1
Thana	..	2	103	1

Central Division

The monsoon opened early in June in the districts of Ahmednagar (except Sangamner), East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Satara and Poona but a break soon followed and the rainfall in June was not generally sufficient for kharif sowing except in Nasik and West Khandesh.

In July there was a fairly general rainfall which enabled the kharif sowing to be completed, but it was not sufficient everywhere for proper germination and growth.

In August there was a fair amount of rain all over the Division. It was however insufficient in parts of East Khandesh, Poona, Satara and Sholapur.

In September there was practically no rain during the first ten days and the situation at one time looked threatening until it was relieved by the timely and general rainfall in the second and third weeks of the month, by which the kharif crops were generally saved and rabi sowing given a good start.

Owing to a break in October much damage was done to rabi crops in the Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara districts and some talukas of the East Khandesh district. Good rain fell in West Khandesh in November and December which considerably improved the rabi crops. In November there was no rain in Ahmednagar and Poona districts and consequently the rabi crops were more or less a failure in the eastern part of the Poona district and the outturn in the Ahmednagar district was six to nine annas. The rabi crop in Sholapur district fared well till the middle of November but the cold weather followed by a cyclonic storm marred its prospects. In Satara some rain fell in November throughout the district and improved the situation particularly in the east. In East Khandesh rain fell in the latter fortnight and it was helpful to the standing rabi crops.

The kharif crops were generally from fair to good except in the Sangamner taluka of the Ahmednagar district and in parts of Poona and Satara districts and in the major portion of the Sholapur district. The rabi crops were fair in Ahmednagar, and East Khandesh, below normal in West Khandesh, average in Nasik and Sholapur and were more or less a failure in the Poona district except in the western parts. In the Satara District they throve well in some parts but failed in others.

The conditions in the different districts are detailed below :—

Ahmednagar.—The chief kharif talukas in this district are Akola and Sangamner. In Akola the rainfall was timely and sufficient and the yield was from 8 to 12 annas. In the Sangamner taluka except the Pathar portion the rain was quite inadequate for sowing in June and July. Sowing was done late in August though the rain was insufficient even then. Owing to the absence of the late rains however the crops failed. As regards crops in kharif villages of other talukas the annewari was from 6 to 12 annas in Nagar, Pathardi, Jamkhed, Parner and Shevgaon. In Newasa and Karjat there was a long break and hence the annewari did not exceed 6 annas. There were practically no kharif crops owing to scanty rainfall in Kopergaon, Shrigonda and Rahuri talukas. For rabi crops in the Sangamner taluka the rain was timely and sufficient in the beginning, but owing to insufficiency of rain afterwards the crops failed. In Shevgaon and Pathardi the crops throve well but were rather damaged by heavy showers and mist in January. In the remaining talukas September rains were sufficient but there was a break in October and November and consequently the outturn was from 6 to 9 annas.

On the whole season was good in Pathardi, Jamkhed, Shevgaon and Nagar, very fair in Newasa, Shrigonda, Karjat, Parner and Akola and fair in Kopergaon and Rahuri. In Sangamner it was bad and actually some famine relief had to be started in the affected part.

East Khandesh.—Regular monsoon opened towards beginning of the second week of June but it was not sufficient for the sowing of kharif crops throughout the district which however commenced by the end of the month in most parts of the district. The rainfall in July was much in defect of the average though just sufficient for kharif sowing in parts where it had not already been done. Cotton and other crops required further rain for development. The rainfall in August was general, and beneficial to standing crops though it was insufficient in Parola, Jamner and Erandol talukas and Edlabad peta. The rainfall in September and October was slight and partial and more rain was needed for kharif crops and rabi sowing. Rabi sowing commenced by the middle of October in some parts of the district. There was however no further rain till the second fortnight of November when it was general and helpful to the standing rabi crops. The season on the whole was tolerably favourable for kharif crops and the outturn was fair. The rabi crops were fair except in the parts of the Amalner taluka.

West Khandesh.—Rain commenced on 1st June and fell more or less heavily for about ten days throughout the district. A break followed during which lands were prepared for kharif sowing. There were good showers throughout the district in the last week of the month. In July, however, the rainfall was much below the average. The rainfall in August was general and did much good to the crops. There were however some serious breaks in some parts of the Shirpur and Sindkheda talukas. In September the rain was scanty and insufficient and the prospects appeared discouraging. Rabi sowing was delayed in some parts for want of sufficient moisture. In October there was no rain. This break accompanied by the hot sun did some damage to early sown rabi crops. Good rain however fell in the following four months and it was beneficial to rabi crops. The outturn of kharif crops was slightly below normal except in a few villages of the Dhulia taluka where it was well below normal and in parts of Sindkheda and Dhulia talukas where it was normal or over. The rabi crops were below normal everywhere especially in the West of the Tapti Valley.

Nasik.—The monsoon started very early but there being no rain in the second fortnight of June the sowing of kharif crops was retarded to a certain extent. The rain in July and August changed the situation and the kharif crops were on the whole good. The rabi crops are sown in October and November though there was not sufficient moisture everywhere. There was good rain in the second fortnight of August and some rain fell in September, but the rabi sowing was not quite as extensive as usual in jirayat lands. Bagait crops did well. The kharif and the rabi crops were from fair to good.

Poona.—The monsoon commenced in the month of June in all parts of the district except in the eastern part of the Purandhar taluka. It

was however insufficient for kharif sowing in Dhond peta and Bhimthadi taluka excepting 20 villages on the northern side. In July no rain fell in Sirur, Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond peta and the seedlings of kharif crops began to wither. The break continued till the middle of August when some rain fell in Purandhar and Sirur talukas and improved the kharif crops but this rainfall did not penetrate into the Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond peta. In the Indapur taluka the kharif season was a failure except in six villages in the hilly parts of the taluka and in Dhond peta there was no sowing of kharif crops except in a few places. In the Bhimthadi taluka there being no rain till the middle of September bajri seedlings perished and the kharif sowing was retarded. In September rain fell in the Haveli and Khed talukas and improved the condition of kharif crops. The outturn was not however satisfactory in parts of the Haveli taluka. The prospects of kharif crops in Sirur taluka were marred as there was no rain in that taluka in September. The kharif crops in the talukas of Maval and Junnar (excepting the eastern and southern parts) and in the Mulshi and Ambegaon petas were on the whole good. The rabi crop was more or less a failure, everywhere in the district owing to insufficient rains except in Maval and Khed talukas and Mulshi and Ambegaon petas.

Satara.—The monsoon commenced in the last week of May and the rain was sufficient for sowing of kharif crops in Satara, Wai, Karad, Patan and Javli talukas and Shirala and Mahableshwar petas. A break followed until the last week of June when the rainfall was general throughout the district though insufficient in the eastern and southern parts. There was good rain everywhere in July. Sowing was completed except in the east where much land was left unsown in the Man, Khanapur and Tasgaon talukas and the Khandala mahal. The rain in August was sufficient in the western part, barely sufficient in the centre, but deficient in the eastern part. There was no rain in the first fortnight of September in Wai, Koregaon, Khatav, Man, Khanapur, Tasgaon, parts of Walva and Karad talukas and Khandala mahal and the standing crops in several places in the eastern and southern parts of the district began to wither. They failed in parts of Khanapur taluka and Mal land of the Karad taluka. Rain however fell in the second fortnight of September and the first week of October throughout the district and standing crops improved. The rain was still insufficient in Khanapur, Tasgaon and parts of Wai, Khatav and Man talukas and Khandala mahal. Then followed a break from 10th October to 9th November which was injurious to rabi crops. Some rain however fell throughout the district about the middle of November and improved the situation particularly in the east. On the whole the outturn of kharif crops was good in the western parts including Patan and Javli talukas and Shirala and Mahableshwar mahals. It was fair in the centre. The crops however failed to some extent in the eastern part. The outturn of rabi crop to the west of Poona-Banglore road was good. The crop failed partially in the eastern part of the Wai taluka, north-eastern parts of the Satara taluka and in some villages of Karad and Javli talukas. The rabi crops totally failed in the eastern and southern parts of Khatav taluka, in 19

villages in the eastern part of the Khandala mahal and in Man and Kanapur talukas.

Sholapur.—Kharif crops were not good on the whole on account of want of sufficient rain. In Madha and Malsiras talukas there was no sowing of kharif. In Sangola the crops partially failed except in five villages where they were fair. In Barsi also, the early rains being not uniform, the kharif crops partially suffered except in a few villages in the south-east where the groundnut was bumper.

The rabi crops fared well till the middle of November but then a sharp spell of cold weather at the end of November followed by cloud and rain and a cyclonic storm at the end of January marred the prospect and ultimately the crop was little if at all better than the average.

Cattle and Fodder.—The condition of cattle was fairly good except for the fact that rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases prevailed especially in the districts of West Khandesh, Nasik and Satara. The following are the figures of attacks and deaths :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Ahmednagar	1,293	416
East Khandesh	359	130
West Khandesh	3,136	561
Nasik	2,945	1,227
Poona	1,683	482
Satara	5,702	2,207
Sholapur	495	118
		5,141

The supply of fodder was sufficient in all districts except East Khandesh and some parts of Shirpur and Dhulia talukas. In East Khandesh the price of fodder was very high and in West Khandesh there were complaints of shortage of fodder and a grass depôt was opened at Dhulia and there forest grass was stored for sale by auction. There were however no purchasers and the grass was eventually sold at a low price, *viz.*, Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2 per bale of 224 lbs. and the depôt was discontinued. In Satara the prices of kadbi ranged from Rs. 4 to 6 per 100 sheaves except in Tasgaon where they were from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-8-0.

Water-supply.—The supply of drinking water was adequate in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur excepting some parts of Barsi, Malsiras, Pandharpur and Sangola, and in East Khandesh excepting some parts of Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Erandol, Parola, Jamner and Edlabad peta. In West Khandesh the rainfall was not enough to replenish sources of water-supply and scarcity was felt towards the close of the year especially in Satpuras. In Satara and Sholapur also the water-supply was insufficient on the whole owing to deficient rainfall.

Public Health.—Small-pox prevailed in all districts. Plague was more noticeable in East Khandesh and Satara. There were some cases of

influenza in Nasik and East Khandesh districts. The total mortality under each head was as shown below :—

	Plague	Small-pox	Influenza	Cholera
Ahmednagar	127	22	1	2
East Khandesh	1,873	251	5	2
West Khandesh ..	10	20	..	5
Nasik	4	89	90	9
Poona	1	59	1	3
Satara	4,025	44	..	2
Sholapur	25	90	..	7

On the whole the public health was good.

Southern Division

Early rains in Belgaum facilitated the preparation of soil in Desh tracts and sowing of paddy in Mallad parts. The rainfall in June was scanty. July brought good rains in Belgaum and Dharwar as usual and though Bijapur had little the fall was useful to kharif seedlings. Bijapur and Dharwar had good showers in August ; but Belgaum had insufficient rain. In September and October rainfall was general and beneficial in Belgaum and Bijapur but inadequate in Dharwar. The season was, on the whole, fair. The cotton crop was good in Belgaum, but below normal in Bijapur and Dharwar.

The three below ghat districts had a good season. The outturn of paddy ranged from 7 to 12 annas in Kanara and 10 to 14 in Ratnagiri. In Kolaba the average yield was 12 annas and in places reached even 17 annas. As usual, the betel-nut crop in Kanara suffered from *Koleroga*, but the damage was much less than in the previous year.

Supply of fodder was adequate and the condition of cattle satisfactory. There was some scarcity of water supply in parts of the aboveghat districts, and owing to shortage of water in Irrigation tanks in three talukas in Dharwar the consolidated water rate had to be remitted. Plague, small-pox, cholera and cattle disease prevailed to some extent, but did not affect agricultural operations.

Bombay Suburban Division

The rainfall for the season was 48 inches against 60 inches for the past year ; it was, however, well distributed throughout the season. The outturn of crops was normal and the supply of water and fodder was adequate.

Cattle and Fodder.—The general condition of cattle was good throughout the year and the supply of grass was abundant.

There were 82 attacks from rinderpest in the South Salsette taluka, of which 60 proved fatal. 363 inoculations were performed. No disease among cattle was reported from the Ambernath taluka.

Motor vehicles are gradually ousting bullock carts and horse conveyances and the demand for fodder is therefore on the decline.

Public Health.—The public health was fairly good on the whole. There were a few deaths from plague and small-pox; but no epidemic of any kind. Malaria prevailed as usual in some places in spite of the free distribution of quinine provided by Government.

2. LAND REVENUE

Northern Division

The statement appended gives an account of land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc.

District	Arrears at the beginning of the year, *i.e.*, on 1st August 1925		Current consolidated demand of the year 1925-26	Total demand	Suspensions
	Authorized	Unauthorized			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ahmedabad ..	3,20,947	3,980	21,14,145	24,39,072	4,26,305
Kaira	2,30,627	3,305	23,84,770	26,18,702	4,39,151
Panch Mahals ..	374	22	4,66,147	4,66,543	1,15,404
Broach	48,136*	81	23,39,383	23,87,600	1,28,850
Surat	4,781	7	26,36,819	26,41,607	66,678
Thana	274	11,349	16,77,877	16,89,500	24,583
Total ..	6,05,139	18,744	11,619,141	1,22,43,024	12,00,971

District	Remissions	Collections	Over collections	Arrears at the end of the year	
				Of current year's demand	Of previous year's demand
	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmedabad ..	1,32,795	18,78,323	41,609	1,630	19
Kaira	1,89,665	19,89,886	37,705	..	..
Panch Mahals ..	12,912	3,35,995	8,568	2,232	..
Broach	33,724	22,25,026	11,368	..	..
Surat	1,20,281	24,52,945	5,045	1,696	7
Thana	7,331	16,42,907	5,363	10,383	4,296
Total ..	4,96,708	1,05,25,082	1,09,658	15,941	4,322

*Rs. 116 on account of over collection in previous years have been adjusted against the authorized arrears of 1923-24.

Central Division

The annexed statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue, collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc.

District	Past Arrears		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand
	Authorized	Unauthorized		
1	2	3	4	5
Ahmednagar ..	6,50,254	692	23,77,117	30,28,063
East Khandesh ..	....	272	40,24,020	40,24,292
West Khandesh ..	29,990	4	24,45,406	24,75,400
Nasik	3,06,662	....	22,01,971	25,08,633
Poona	7,43,973	7,295	18,86,018	26,37,286
Satara	5,90,436	....	29,09,345	34,99,781
Sholapur ..	2,80,703	200	16,23,242	19,04,145
Total ..	26,02,018	8,463	1,74,67,119	2,00,77,600

District	Suspensions	Remissions	Collections	Unauthorised balance
	6	7	8	9
Ahmednagar ..	5,01,516	2,35,577	22,90,870	100
East Khandesh ..	1,29,223	1,796	38,93,273	..
West Khandesh ..	28,515	23,943	24,22,942	..
Nasik	88,959	1,18,755	23,00,919	..
Poona	10,57,428	1,57,881	14,16,724	5,253
Satara	6,11,804	6,92,457	21,95,516	4
Sholapur ..	1,49,720	5,856	17,48,202	367
Total ..	25,67,165	12,36,265	1,62,68,446	5,724

Southern Division

The subjoined statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue, collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc.

District	Past arrears		Current consolidated demand	Total consolidated demand
	Authorised	Unauthorised.		
1	2	3	4	5
Belgaum	1,72,488	1,169	22,04,917	23,78,574
Bijapur	10,41,342	4,237	17,39,094	27,84,673
Dharwar	2,05,496	181	32,62,492	34,68,169
Kanara	1949	....	10,84,722	10,86,671
Kolaba	1,931*	147	16,25,572	16,27,650
Ratnagiri ..	17,497	....	10,47,587	10,65,084
Total ..	14,40,703	5,734	1,09,64,384	1,24,10,821

District	Suspensions	Remissions	Collections	Unauthorised balance.
	6	7	8	9
Balgaum	2,03,496	3,854	21,70,474	750
Bijapur	5,66,899	1,05,563	21,10,759	1,452
Dharwar	1,11,953	26,935	33,29,008	273
Kanara	660	1,548	10,84,463	....
Kolaba	1,473	17,927	16,08,250	....
Ratnagiri	19,489	87,753	9,57,842	....
Total ..	9,03,970	2,43,580	1,12,60,796	2,475

* The increase of Rs. 572 over the last year's figures is due to levy of revised assessment on Kamothe Khar from 1923-24 onwards (at Rs. 286 per annum) having been ordered during 1925-26 (G. R., 7344 of 18th May 1925 and Commissioner's order of 19th June 1926 in reply to Collector's reference of 10th May 1926).

The jamabandi was completed within the appointed time in all talukas except Kulgi, Virnoli, Dandeli, Bilki and Kirwatti forest mahals and in Siddapur taluka (Kanara) where there was some delay which calls for no special explanation.

Bombay Suburban Division

The Jamabandi audit of the last year's accounts was made by the Prant Officer.

The statement below gives an account of land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc :—

Item No.	Particulars	Current year 1925-26	Past year 1924-25	Increase or decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Gross Fixed Revenue Column 3 in D. F. No. II	2,03,218	1,97,500	+ 5,718
2	*Deduct* Columns 4 to 7 ..	80,345	80,951	−607
3	Remaining net Government Revenue	1,22,873	1,16,549	+ 6,324
	(*a*) Agricultural Columns 8, 9 ..	76,133	76,376	−243
	(*b*) NonAgricultural Column 10 ..	46,740	40,172	+ 6,568
4	*Add* Miscellaneous L. R. Column 11	75,786	47,279	+ 28,507
5	Local Fund Column 12 ..	30,896	14,330	+ 16,566
	Total ..	2,29,555	1,78,157	+ 51,398
6	*Deduct*—Collection in past years Column 13	3,454	3,106	+ 348
7	Demand of the current year ..	2,26,101	1,75,051	+ 51,050
8	Total demand past year's arrears ..	2,51,193	1,86,502	+ 64,691
9	*Deduct* suspension and remission Columns 22 and 23	34,561	21,440	+ 13,121
10	Revenue for collection	2,16,632	1,65,062	+ 51,570
11	*Deduct* Collections Column 24 ..	2,01,570	1,60,657	+ 40,913
12	Arrears unauthorized Column 26 ..	15,062	4,404	+ 10,658

3. GROSS REVENUE

(Column 3 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The gross fixed revenue of the Division shows a net increase of Rs. 14,852 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	— 736
Kaira	+ 2,314
Panch Mahals	+ 279
Broach	+ 667
Surat	— 179
Thana	+ 12,507
Net ..	+ 14,852

The increase in Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach and Thana is due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands brought under non-agricultural uses. The decrease in Ahmedabad is due to the corrections of

mistakes in assessment found at the detailed survey in Gogho mahal and brought into account during the year under report. The small decrease in Surat is due to reduction of assessment on account of diluvion, etc.

Central Division

The gross fixed land revenue (1,80,90,985) shows a net increase of Rs. 7,95,096 :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	— 981
East Khandesh	+ 1,809
West Khandesh	+1,25,620
Nasik	+ 1,795
Poona	+ 2,274
Satara	+ 6,61,690
Sholapur	+ 2,889
Total ..	+7,95,096

The decrease in the Ahmednagar district was due to the reduction of altered assessment on lands used for Panjar-pols and abatement of assessment on lands transferred to irrigation works. The increase in West Khandesh and Satara districts was mainly due to the introduction of the second revision settlement in Government and Inam villages of certain talukas of these districts. The increase in East Khandesh, Sholapur and Nasik districts was chiefly confined to revenue from non-agricultural assessment. Forest and other lands were granted for cultivation in the districts of Satara, Sholapur and Nasik and this also contributed to the increase of gross revenue in these districts.

Southern Division

The gross fixed land revenue of the Division (Rs. 1,17,91,307) shows a net increase of Rs. 89,620 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	99
Bijapur	455
Dharwar	793
Kanara	691
Kolaba	884
Ratnagiri	86,698
Total ..	89,620

The increase in all districts, except Ratnagiri, is mainly due to waste land (also disforested land in Kanara) being assessed and given out for cultivation and to conversion of land to non-agricultural use. In Ratnagiri, the increase is due to the revision settlement of Rajapur, Devgad and Khed talukas and Mandangad mahal.

Bombay Suburban Division

The gross fixed revenue shows a net increase of Rs. 5,718 which is due partly to increase in non-agricultural assessments levied on new building plots. It also includes non-agricultural assessment on old buildings that had in some cases escaped payment till now. In view of the remarks made later on remissions (Column 22 of Appendix I) it is interesting to note the growth of the fixed non-agricultural land revenue of the division, as shown by actual collections since its creation.

Year	Collections Rs.
1920-21	20,098
1921-22	30,497
1922-23	32,779
1923-24	35,027
1924-25	37,173
1925-26	40,638

4. ALIENATIONS

(Column 5 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 424 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 27
Kaira	— 130
Panch Mahals	+ 50
Broach	— 394
Surat	+ 17
Thana	+ 6
Net ..	— 424

The decrease in Kaira is due to the levy of full assessment on Malek Nakri lands alienated outside the family by mortgage. In Broach effect was given to the orders in Government Resolution No. 3944, dated 1st November 1915 and nuksan was reduced to its former level on account of change in assessment at the revision survey. This accounts for the decrease in alienations in that district. The small increase in other districts calls for no remarks.

Central Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 2,45,985. The figures for the different districts are :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	— 480
East Khandesh	— 133
West Khandesh	+ 12,099
Nasik	+ 285
Poona	— 152
Satara	+ 2,35,705
Sholapur	— 1,739
Total ..	+ 2,45,985

The increase was considerable only in the districts of West Khandesh and Satara where it was mainly due to the increase in assessment on account of the introduction of the revised settlements in the Sindkheda taluka and the inam village of Dhekwad in the West Khandesh district and in 10 talukas and 3 petas of the Satara district. The decrease in the Sholapur district was mainly due to the enhancement of judi on account of revision of assessment on the watan lands of village officers and others.

Southern Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 3,489 as shown below:—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 187
Bijapur	— 16
Dharwar	— 31
Kanara	No change.
Kolaba	— 69
Ratnagiri	+ 3,792
Total ..	+ 3,489

The decrease in Belgaum is due to levy of full assessment on certain devasthan inam lands and to levy of scale judi on kulkarniki service lands, and the increase in Ratnagiri to the revision settlement of Rajapur, Devgad and Khed talukas and Mandangad mahal.

The small decrease in Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolaba calls for no remarks.

Bombay Suburban Division

The decrease is due to acquisition of alienated lands.

5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 83,587 under this head as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	58,975
Kaira	6,126
Panch Mahals	2,245
Broach	3,038
Surat	249
Thana	12,954
Net ..	83,587

The increase in all the districts was chiefly due to the giving out of unoccupied land for cultivation and to the increase in revenue from non-agricultural assessment.

Central Division

There was a net increase in the fixed revenue of Rs. 5,48,952 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	.. — 799
East Khandesh	.. + 2,570
West Khandesh	.. +1,14,080
Nasik	.. + 1,003
Poona	.. + 2,574
Satara	.. +4,25,098
Sholapur	.. + 4,426
Total	.. +5,48,952

The causes of increase are the same as those given under paragraph 3 above. The decrease in revenue in the Ahmednagar district was due to the remission of land revenue on lands transferred to irrigational works and on lands forfeited and kept waste and also to the reduction of pathasthal assessment.

Southern Division

There was a net increase of fixed revenue of Rs. 94,250 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	1,133
Bijapur	623
Dharwar	4,141
Kanara	4,361
Kolaba	1,052
Ratnagiri	82,940
Total ..	94,250

The increase in all districts except Ratnagiri, is due to waste lands given out for cultivation and also to the conversion of land to non-agricultural use, and in Ratnagiri to the revision settlement of Rajapur, Devgad and Khed talukas and Mandangad mahal.

Bombay Suburban Division

The decrease in columns 8 and 9 being small calls for no remarks.

The increase of Rs. 6,568 in column 10 is due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on building plots mainly in the South Salsette taluka.

5A. NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

(Column 10 of Appendix I)

Southern Division

The total non-agricultural assessment derived was Rs. 48,544 as shown below:—

	Rs.
Belgaum	2,973
Bijapur	11,152
Dharwar	16,016
Kanara	2,722
Kolaba	14,505
Ratnagiri	1,176
Total ..	48,544

6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE

(Column 11 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,56,434 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	—1,41,936
Kaira	— 37,776
Panch Mahals	— 8,752
Broach	+ 13,374
Surat	— 17,833
Thana	+ 36,489
Net ..	—1,56,434

The decrease in Ahmedabad was due to less realizations from the sale of occupancy rights than in the preceding year in which large areas of waste lands cultivated on yearly leases in Modasa, Prantij and Dholka Talukas were given out on occupancy rights while in the districts of Kaira, Panch Mahals and Surat, it was due to less realizations from the sale of trees, grass, fruits and occupancy rights of land.

The increase in Broach was mainly due to more realizations from Bet lands and to occupancy price of lands given out for cultivation while that in Thana was due to larger receipts from trees and non-agricultural assessment of lands brought under temporary non-agricultural uses.

Central Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 19,894. The districts of Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Sholapur showed a decrease, whereas in the remaining districts there was an increase. The figures for the different districts are :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	— 1,719
East Khandesh	— 14,344
West Khandesh	— 69,761
Nasik	+ 56,071
Poona	+ 64,131
Satara	+ 10,272
Sholapur	— 24,756
Total ..	+ 19,894

The decrease was chiefly due to the following causes :—

(1) A fall in the sale proceeds of gaothan plots and land for cultivation in the districts of Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and West Khandesh and Sholapur.

(2) A fall in the proceeds of Tarwad sale and grazing fee in the Ahmednagar district. In the previous year (1924-25) altered assessment for four previous years had been recovered.

(3) A fall in the revenue from fruit trees, grass kurans, non-agricultural assessment and melon-beds.

The increase was due to greater revenue under the following heads :—

(1) Sale proceeds of land given out for cultivation and building purposes in Poona, Satara and Nasik districts.

(2) Fines under Sections 61, 66, 135F and 148 of Land Revenue Code in Satara district.

(3) Fines under Section 135F in the Nasik district.

Southern Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 58,316 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 40,807
Bijapur	— 7,241
Dharwar	— 6,315
Kanara	— 4,471
Kolaba	— 2,022
Ratnagiri	+ 2,540
Total ..	— 58,316

The increase in Ratnagiri is due to more occupancy price having been realised from sale of lands and the decrease in the remaining districts is due to smaller receipts from sales of occupancy rights of Government lands.

Bombay Suburban Division

The increase of Rs. 28,507 is partly due to the recovery of past arrears but mainly to revenue from non-agricultural assessment on short term leases. This item of revenue tends to go up as people have a tendency of allowing huts and sheds to be erected unauthorizedly in agricultural lands with the object of getting rent. A special campaign of checking and detecting such unauthorized structures was inaugurated this year by the Collector with the result that the miscellaneous land revenue went up at a bound. Many of these rent-earning sheds in agricultural lands were not reported by village officers for a number of years.

7. REMISSIONS

(Column 22 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The remissions granted amounted to Rs. 4,96,708 as against Rs. 1,16,578 during the previous year. The details are as under :—

Class (a)

	Rs.
Remissions on account of revision settlements or the suspension of settlements.	27,194
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Bavaliari in Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District on account of compensation to be paid to them for the abolition of customs dues under Act XIX of 1884 (vide Government Resolution No. 2896, dated 16th July 1869)	931
Reduction of fixed demand on account of water rates in the Kaira district as per Government Resolution No. 8347, dated 28th May 1925.	61,354
Reduction in jama of Hariala and Kharanti, taluka Matar as per Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4191-24, dated 11th August 1925... ..	1,200
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Limdi and Golana in the Jhalod mahal of the Panch Mahals district on account of opium compensation granted to them (Government Resolution No. 9307, dated 8th October 1912)	1,200
Remissions on account of water-logging in the Surat district (Government Resolution No. 3044, dated 6th May 1902)	24,904
Total ..	1,16,783

Class (b)

District	Automatic remissions	Remissions of water rate	Remissions on account of local calamities	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,02,859	....	....	1,02,859
Kaira	66,782	60,026	109	1,26,917
Panch Mahals	....	10,061	....	10,061
Broach	28,949	....	....	28,949
Surat	....	94,903	....	94,903
Thana	....	....	....	....
Total ..	1,98,590	1,64,990	109	3,63,689

Class (c)

Written off as irrecoverable :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	..
Kaira	..
Panch Mahals	..
Broach	81
Surat	38
Thana	816
	935
Remitted arrears on forfeited lands ..	3,790
Remissions on account of water-logging ..	2,396
Reduction of assessment on account of diluvion	980
Demands cancelled	7,207
Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for Railways, etc.	590
Miscellaneous	338
Total ..	16,236
Total of Class (*a*) ..	1,16,783
Total of Class (*b*) ..	3,63,689
Total of Class (*c*) ..	16,236
Grand Total ..	4,96,708

Central Division

The remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 12,36,265 as against Rs. 11,70,383 during the previous year. The details of the main items of remissions are given in the accompanying

statement prescribed in Government Circular No. P.-63, dated 4th March 1925, Revenue Department :—

District	Class (*a*)	Class (*b*) (Being those under remissions and suspensions rules)			
	Remissions on account of revision settlement or the suspensions of settlements	Automatic remissions	Remissions of water rate	Remissions on account of local calamities	Written off as irrecoverable
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	19,181	2,11,062	328	9	924
East Khandesh ..	....	..	856	..	..
West Khandesh ..	23,712	..	..	..	175
Nasik	19	74,900	42,345	998	165
Poona	....	1,46,125	6,459	..	..
Satara	5,08,987	1,03,010	79,746	..	..
Sholapur	....	5,136	..	..	39
Total ..	5,51,899	5,40,233	1,29,734	1,007	1,303
Total for each class for the Division ..	5,51,899	..	6,70,974	..	..

District	Class (*c*)			
	Remitted arrears on forfeited lands	Remissions on account of water-logging	Demands cancelled	Miscellaneous
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	1,838	....	....	2,235
East Khandesh ..	12	....	....	928
West Khandesh ..	....	....	56	....
Nasik ..	....	....	....	328
Poona ..	....	4,361	936	....
Satara ..	170	....	212	332
Sholapur ..	....	....	....	681
Total ..	2,020	4,361	1,204	4,504
Total for each class for the Division ..	....	13,392	....	....

Southern Division

The total remissions amounted to Rs. 2,43,580 as against Rs. 67,298. The subjoined statement gives the details as required by Government Circular No. P-63, dated 4th March 1925 :—

Class (*a*)

District	Remission on account of revision settlement	Remission of assessment on gavthan holdings in Khoti villages (G. R. 4869 of 26th May 1914)	Remission of assessment on rent-free holdings (G. R. 6852 of 8th September 1904)	Special remission to Khots (G. R. 3718 of 2nd June 1902)	Remission of assessment on khars (G. R. 7344 of 18th May 1925)	Total
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bijapur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolaba	16,545	..	..	..	1,207	17,752
Ratnagiri	83,107	787	1,759	864	..	86,517
Total for Southern Division ..	99,652	787	1,759	864	1,207	1,04,269

Class (*b*)

District	Automatic remissions	Remission of water rate	Remission on account of local calamities	Total
Belgaum	3,406	27	....	3,433
Bijapur	1,05,375	....	....	1,05,375
Dharwar	17,635	5,806	....	23,441
Kanara	....	....	699	699
Kolaba	....	....	97	97
Ratnagiri	....	....	9	9
Total for Southern Division ..	1,26,416	5,833	805	1,33,054

District	Class (c)						
	Written off as irrecoverable	Remitted arrears on forfeited lands.	Remission on account of water-logging	Demands cancelled	Miscellaneous	Total	Grand total of classes (a) (b) and (c) for each District
Belgaum	45	..	373	..	3	421	3,854
Bijapur	174	..	..	14	..	188	1,05,563
Dharwar	3,100	58	336	..	..	3,494	20,935
Kanara	281	127	..	423	18	849	1,548
Kolaba	4	..	..	74	..	78	17,927
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	1,145	82	1,227	87,753
Total for Southern Division ..	3,604	185	709	1,656	103	6,257	2,43,580

Bombay Suburban Division

The remissions for the year amounted to Rs. 13,001, against Rs. 752 for the past year and were due to the cancellation of demands of non-agricultural assessment. Generally orders for full rate non-agricultural assessment are first issued in the case of unauthorized or unsatisfactory buildings with a view to have defects and infringements of building rules set right. Occupants then in many cases comply with the Salsette building rules and obtain concession rates ; during these negotiations the full rate orders are suspended and eventually the demand is reduced or cancelled. These reasons account for the increase in the figures of remissions as also those under suspensions, which have nothing to do with the ordinary suspensions and remissions of revenue on account of a bad season.

8. SUSPENSIONS

(Column 23 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 12,00,971 as against Rs. 6,05,255 at the end of the previous year.

The suspensions granted under the Suspension and Remission Rules are shown by districts as follows :—

District	Suspensions out of current revenue of the year	Amount re-suspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2,23,064	2,03,241	4,26,305
Kaira	2,76,652	1,62,499	4,39,151
Panch Mahals	1,15,040	364	1,15,404
Broach	1,21,583	7,267	1,28,850
Surat	64,084	2,594	66,678
Thana	24,583	....	24,583
Total ..	8,25,006	3,75,965	12,00,971

Central Division

The suspensions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 25,67,165 as against Rs. 26,02,018 in the preceding year. The decrease is noticed in the districts of Ahmednagar, West Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur whereas in the remaining districts there was an increase in the amount of suspensions granted on account of the deficiency of crops. The details of suspensions required by Government Circular No. P-63, dated 4th March 1925, Revenue Department, are given below :—

District	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year	Amount re-suspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	2,62,130	2,39,386	5,01,516
East Khandesh	1,29,223	....	1,29,223
West Khandesh	20,315	7,945	28,260
Nasik	13,125	68,879	82,004
Poona	4,71,552	5,85,876	10,57,428
Satara	4,02,242	2,09,562	6,11,804
Sholapur	13,693	1,36,027	1,49,720
Total ..	13,12,281	12,47,675	25,59,955

The details of other suspended revenue are as given below :—

Rs. 255 (West Khandesh) on account of rent and fine for encroachments in Government land, the recovery of which is yet pending.

Rs. 6,955 (Nasik)—Miscellaneous land revenue (including Igatpuri City survey dues).

Southern Division

The suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 9,03,970 as against Rs. 14,40,131 of the previous year. This includes Rs. 1,91,685 on account of current year's land revenue and Rs. 6,92,796 re-suspended out of previous years' revenue owing to scarcity. The details are as noted below :—

District	Suspensions out of current year's revenue	Amount re-suspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	95,609	1,07,887	2,03,496
Bijapur	56,965	5,09,934	5,66,899
Dharwar	37,638	74,315	1,11,953
Kanara	....	660	660
Kolaba	1,473	....	1,473
Ratnagiri	....	....	....
Total ..	1,91,685	6,92,796	8,84,481

The remaining suspended revenue of Rs. 19,489 is on account of japti expenses of attached khoti villages in Ratnagiri.

Bombay Suburban Division

As compared with the last year's figures the suspensions during the year show an increase of Rs. 872 which is explained under the head, " Remissions".

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION

(Column 21 minus Columns 22 and 23 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,05,45,345 as against Rs. 1,32,59,195 during the previous year; the decrease was due to the grant of suspensions and remissions on account of the unfavourable nature of the season.

Central Division

The total consolidated revenue due for collection including Local Fund cess and excluding remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,62,74,170.

Southern Division

The total consolidated land revenue for collection, excluding collections in the previous years, of the current revenue and remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,12,63,271.

Bombay Suburban Division

The total consolidated revenue for collection, excluding collection in the previous years, of the current revenue, and remissions and suspensions

was Rs. 2,16,632, as compared to Rs. 1,65,062. The increase is nearly 25 per cent. in revenue, a result mostly due to increased activity in detecting unauthorized structures and punishing infringements of Salsette building by-laws.

10. COLLECTIONS

(Column 24 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,05,45,345 referred to in paragraph 9 above Rs. 1,05,25,082 were collected, the percentage being the same, *viz.*, 99·8, as in the previous year.

The percentage of collection on the net demand in each district of the Division was as under :—

Ahmedabad	99·9
Kaira	100
Panch Mahals	99·3
Broach	100
Surat	99·9
Thana	99·1

Central Division

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,62,68,446, the percentage being 99·9 of the amount put down for collections. The percentage by districts on the total demand is as under :—

Ahmednagar	99·9
East Khandesh	100
West Khandesh	100
Nasik	100
Poona	99·6
Satara	99·9
Sholapur	99·9

Southern Division

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,12,60,796, the percentage being 99·9.

The percentages by districts on the total demand are :—

Belgaum	99·9
Bijapur	99·9
Dharwar	99·9
Kanara	100
Kolaba	100
Ratnagiri	100

The collection work is most satisfactory and reflects credit on the taluka establishments.

Bombay Suburban Division

Out of the net demand of Rs. 2,16,632 referred to above Rs. 2,01,570 were collected. The percentage of collection on the net demand was 93·04 as against 97·33 in the preceding year.

11. BALANCES

(*Column 23 "Suspended"* plus *column 26 "Unauthorized" of Appendix I*)

Northern Division

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 12,21,234 (authorized Rs. 12,00,971 *plus* unauthorized Rs. 20,263) as against Rs. 6,23,998 at the end of 1924-25. Of the unauthorized arrears of Rs. 20,263, Rs. 15,941 were on account of current year's demand, while Rs. 4,322 represent arrears of former years.

Central Division

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 25,72,889 (authorized Rs. 25,67,165 *plus* unauthorized Rs. 5,724) against Rs. 26,10,481 on 31st July 1925. Of the unauthorized arrears of Rs. 5,724 ; Rs. 5,073 represent arrears on account of the demand for the year of report and Rs. 651 on account of previous year against Rs. 7,185 and Rs. 1,278 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1925.

Southern Division

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 9,06,445 (authorized Rs. 9,03,970 *plus* unauthorized Rs. 2,475) against Rs. 14,45,865 on the 31st July 1925. Of the unauthorized arrears of Rs. 2,475, Rs. 1,524 represent arrears on account of current year's demand and Rs. 951 on account of former years' arrears against Rs. 2,568 and Rs. 3,166 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1925. The whole amount of unauthorized arrears (Rs. 2,475) is reported to be recoverable.

Bombay Suburban Division

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was as under :—

——	Current	Past	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Authoritized	16,628	4,932	21,560
2. Unauthorized	14,392	670	15,062
Total ..	31,020	5,602	36,622

Out of the unauthorized arrears of Rs. 15,062, Rs. 5,500 have been recovered since the close of the year. The arrears are chiefly due to some collection orders of non-agricultural assessment being received too late for recovery and also on account of the parties having applied

for postponement and cancellation of some orders to the Collector after the end of July 1926. Another reason for the arrears is that many parties live in Bombay and their correct addresses not being available the amounts cannot be recovered in time, as the recovery certificates sent to the Collector of Bombay are often returned for want of correct addresses.

12. TAKAVI

Northern Division

The amount advanced under both the Acts totalled Rs. 61,543 as against Rs. 5,182 during the previous year, the increase being due to the unfavourable nature of the season. Out of the total outstanding of Rs. 20,28,455 at the beginning of the year, Rs. 4,55,600 were recovered, Rs. 68,907 suspended and Rs. 429 remitted. Unauthorized arrears at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 18,644 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	18,269
Kaira	108
Thana	267

The unauthorized arrears in the Ahmedabad district are mostly of Dholka and Dhandhuka talukas. Rs. 932 have since been recovered in October and steps for writing off the irrecoverable arrears of Rs. 5,656 are in progress. The arrears could not be recovered from the borrowers as they have neither moveable or immoveable property and steps are being taken to recover the dues from the joint holders. Voluntary payments made during the year amounted to Rs. 41,164. The following table compares operations for the past six years :—

Year	Advances made	Collections		Amount written off
		Principal	Interest	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1920-21	14,59,251	6,40,406	1,32,195	380
1921-22	1,14,577	19,86,604	6,30,377	180
1922-23	11,741	19,43,294	3,87,767	7,069
1923-24	1,35,231	4,73,200	1,59,989	2,603
1924-25	5,182	8,12,870	2,99,166	2,683
1925-26	61,543	3,20,742	1,34,858	429

Takavi under the Land Improvement Loans Act (Rs. 14,795) was advanced only in the districts of Kaira, Panch Mahals and Thana. Works in progress were inspected by the officers concerned and no case of misappropriation was noticed.

Special takavi establishments consisting of 1 Aval Karkun and 9 clerks were entertained according to the scale prescribed in Government Resolution No. 2513, dated 23rd November 1923.

Central Division

Rupees 2,71,041 were advanced under the two Acts during the year of report against Rs. 1,25,885 in the preceding year.

The year opened with the outstanding balance of Rs. 44,56,395 (principal Rs. 42,75,569 and interest Rs. 1,80,826). The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year :—

Demand	Rs.
Principal	11,42,871
Interest	3,79,398
	15,22,269
Written off	2,021
Suspended	2,37,315
Recovered	12,56,031
Unauthorized balance	26,902

The unauthorized arrears by districts and the percentage of collections to demand are given below :—

	Rs.	Percentage
Ahmednagar	23,371	93·1
East Khandesh	....	97·2
West Khandesh	272	95·4
Nasik	....	99·05
Poona	1,728	55·5
Satara	1,214	58·3
Sholapur	317	97·9

Ten cases of misappropriation were detected during the year—five in West Khandesh, two in Poona, and three in Sholapur. In the two cases in Poona district and in two of the three cases in Sholapur district recovery of the whole amount advanced was made and steps have been taken to recover the amount in the third case in Sholapur district. In the five cases in West Khandesh the amounts are to be recovered.

The following table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during the year and the preceding five years :—

Year	Total amount advanced	Total recoveries (principal)	Interest recovered	Amount written off
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1920-21	51,90,804	5,46,345	1,52,414	1,374
1921-22	2,26,555	24,04,515	6,01,065	1,610
1922-23	63,481	22,45,827	7,71,188	1,722
1923-24	3,20,891	16,98,946	5,79,020	1,127
1924-25	1,25,885	13,97,934	4,72,231	2,212
1925-26	2,71,041	9,82,875	3,10,258	2,021

Southern Division

The enclosed statements show the takavi transactions during the year ending September 1926.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 17,13,049. Advances and collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,50,878 and Rs. 3,12,994 respectively. The amount collected represents 18·2 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year.

The amounts due for collection during the year (excluding suspensions) have been entirely collected in all districts except Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar, where the unauthorised arrears outstanding at the end of the year were Rs. 2,330, 2,681 and 117 respectively. Those in Bijapur are attributed chiefly to the inability of the defaulters owing to failure of crops for some past years in some villages : the subject of recovery of takavi has been kept under close supervision by the Collector. The unauthorised arrears of Rs. 117 in Dharwar have since been recovered.

A special takavi allotment of Rs. 1,15,000 was sanctioned by Government for the construction of wells and embankments in the Bijapur District (G. R., F. D., No. 634, dated 15th September 1926).

In Kanara the Agricultural Department has been working for some years to popularise the spraying method against 'Koleroga', a disease which attacks supari gardens and has been doing appreciable damage every year. These efforts having met with some success, the Collector advanced Rs. 1,500 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the purchase of sprayers for spraying supari gardens in Siddapur taluka. The same Collector granted Rs. 1,200 for the replacement of plough cattle lost by disease in Yellapur and Haliyal talukas.

The question of granting takavi loans at a concessional rate of interest for the pig-proof wall scheme of Nandikatta in Mundgod peta referred to in last year's report is under the consideration of Government. The Andebail scheme inaugurated by Mr. Nilekani for which Government offered a loan of Rs. 27,000 free of interest (G. R., F. D., No. 3083 of 30th May 1925) has been dropped as Mr. Nilekani was unable to accept the offer owing to the restrictions placed upon him ; he is however reported to have applied for a smaller grant with a view to carrying out the irrigational portion of the scheme.

The subjoined statement shows the takavi works in progress and those inspected :—

District	No. of works in progress	Number of works inspected by			
		P. Os.	Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris	Special Head Karkuns	Circle Inspectors
Belgaum	*		*217		
Bijapur	458	29	195	74	175
Dharwar	81	16	65	..	..
Kanara	1	1	..	..	..

*Details not available in the Collector's report.

There were no works in progress in Kolaba or Ratnagiri. Time for completing works was extended in 21 cases in Dharwar.

Fifty-two cases of misapplication of loans (8 in Belgaum, 7 in Bijapur, 12 in Dharwar and 25 in Kanara) were detected and in all of them the loans were ordered to be summarily recovered.

Bombay Suburban Division

There were no takavi transactions.

13. AREA

(Columns 10, 11 and 12 of Appendix III)

Northern Division

There was a net increase of 17,090 acres in the occupied area as shown below :—

	Acres
Ahmedabad	+11,301
Kaira	+2,309
Panch Mahals	+2,831
Broach	+784
Surat	—474
Thana	+339
	+17,090

The increase in all the districts is mainly due to unoccupied land having been taken up for cultivation. The small decrease in Surat is due to diluvion and other miscellaneous causes.

Central Division

In the year of report there was a net increase of 2,642 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in this Division. The increase or decrease in the different districts was as shown below :—

	Acres
Ahmednagar	—1,764
East Khandesh	+1,266
West Khandesh	+1,955
Nasik	+35
Poona	+538
Satara	+684
Sholapur	—72
	+2,642

In the Ahmednagar nearly 1,658 acres of waste land were given out for cultivation, but as against this there was a decrease in the occupied area of 3,422 acres—

2,277	acres on account of forfeiture of land.
1,145	acres on account of transfer to tank and canal and other non-agricultural purposes.
3,422	

The increase in the remaining districts represents the land newly given out for cultivation from forest and from Government waste.

Southern Division

There was a net increase of 11,127 acres in the gross occupied area in the year under report as under :—

	Acres
Belgaum	+2,587
Bijapur	+637
Dharwar	+3,383
Kanara	+4,607
Kolaba	—196
Ratnagiri	+109
	11,127

The increase in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Ratnagiri was mainly due to unoccupied assessed land having been given out for cultivation ; in Kanara also it was due to grant of waste lands for cultivation on kabulayats and expiry of leases of lands given out on specially reduced tenure.

The decrease in Kolaba was chiefly due to occupied lands having been taken up for non-agricultural purposes and errors in survey.

Bombay Suburban Division

The small decrease of 73 acres in the gross area is mostly due to survey corrections.

The net decrease of 708 acres under occupied assessed land was due partly to acquisition and partly to change of tenure from agricultural to non-agricultural.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES

(Appendix V)

Northern Division

The following table exhibits the extent of coercion resorted to in different forms for the collection of land revenue.

Year	No. of notices of demand issued under Section 152, Land Revenue Code	Penalty under Section 148, Land Revenue Code	Distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 154, Land Revenue Code	Sale of immoveable property other than land under Section 155, Land Revenue Code	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under Section 153, Land Revenue Code
		No. of Kabjedars	No. of Kabjedars	No. of cases	No. of cases
1925-26	8,444	1,316	31	....	99
1924-25	9,193	689	52	3	8

The increase in the cases under Sections 148 and 153 of the Land Revenue Code is explained as under.

Out of 1,316 cases of penalty under Section 148, Land Revenue Code, Kaira and Thana were responsible for 221 and 1,017 respectively.

In Thana this measure has to be resorted to as a warning to absentee landlords while in Kaira it was used for enforcing punctual payment of land revenue.

Measures for distraint and sale of moveable property were taken more or less in all the districts of the Division but in no case was action taken under Section 155, Land Revenue Code. Cases of forfeiture of land occurred in all the districts of the Division except Surat, Ahmedabad alone being responsible for 52 or 52·6 per cent. of the total number of cases under that head. In Ahmedabad most of these occurred in the talukdari villages of the Dhandhuka taluka.

Central Division

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue in the year of report and in the previous year.

Year	No. notices of demand issued under Section 152, Land Revenue Code	One-fourth fine under Section 148, Land Revenue Code	Distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 154, Land Revenue Code	Sale of immoveable property other than land under Section 155, Land Revenue Code	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under Section 153, Land Revenue Code
		No. of Kabjedars	No. of Kabjedars	No. of cases	No. of cases
1925-26	4,053	1,350	119	7	240
1924-25	2,545	1,851	228	1	186

Compared with the last year there was some increase in the number of notices issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code and in cases of (1) forfeiture and sale of occupancy and (2) sale of immoveable property other than land. On the other hand there was a decrease in the cases of ¼ fine and of distraint of property.

Southern Division

The following table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for collection of land revenue.

Year	No. of notices of demand issued under Section 152, Land Revenue Code	Penalty under Section 148, Land Revenue Code	Distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 154, Land Revenue Code	Sale of immoveable property other than land under Section 155, Land Revenue Code	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under Section 153, Land Revenue Code
		No. of Kabjedars	No. of Kabjedars	No. of cases	No. of cases
1925-26	1,416	7,673	136	..	129
1924-25	1,411	4,877	107	..	192

There was an increase in the number of notices under Section 152 in Belgaum and Bijapur only and decrease in the remaining districts. The large increase in the number of persons proceeded against under Section 148 is shared by all districts except Dharwar and Kolaba. Kolaba alone is responsible for the increase in the number of cases of distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 154.

The decrease in the number of forfeiture cases under Section 153 occurred in Belgaum, Bijapur and Kanara : but the number of such cases slightly increased in Dharwar. No such measures were needed in Ratnagiri.

No action under Section 155 was found necessary in any district.

Bombay Suburban Division

The following table exhibits the extent of coercion resorted to in different forms for the collection of land revenue.

Year	No. of Notices of demand issued under Section 152, Land Revenue Code	Penalty under Section 148, Land Revenue Code	Distraint and sale of moveable property under Section 154, Land Revenue Code	Sale of immoveable property other than land under Section 155, Land Revenue Code	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under Section 153, Land Revenue Code
		No. of Kabjedars			No. of cases
1925-26	841	6	..	..	..
1924-25	78	..	..	..	2

The peculiar difficulties experienced in this Division in the collection of land revenue are that many kabjedars live in Bombay ; the addresses of many change frequently ; land and property change hands frequently and, though previous intimation of the place, time and amount of payment is given, recourse to the ordinary but nominal form of coercion, *viz.*, issue of notices and, in extreme cases, forfeiture is required.

The large increase this year in the number of notices issued is explained by an increase of 25 per cent. in the demand and collection as mentioned in the previous paragraphs. In cases in which forfeited lands are restored to the defaulters the payment of arrears together with the current demand is made a condition precedent to restoration.

In no cases was the defaulter arrested or imprisoned.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Northern Division

In Ahmedabad 12 factories were added to the existing number (172) and 8 were struck off the register leaving 176 at the close of the year. The abolition of the Cotton Excise duty gave considerable relief to the industry. But the depression noticed in the previous year still continued.

In Kaira the two textile mills at Nadiad worked well during the year. The gins and presses and the rice and flour mills also worked well.

The lime and brick industries at Dohad in the Panch Mahals are expanding owing to the construction of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshop which is in progress there. This when completed will very considerably enhance the importance and prosperity of the town. The Electricity Company at Godhra has now begun to supply energy to the public for all the 24 hours of the day. It has afforded great convenience to the public and to the factories which use electric energy.

In Broach cotton is the chief product of the district and constitutes the only important trade of the district. On account of the uneven distribution of the rainfall the outturn of cotton was on an average about 8 annas. As the cotton season began rather early owing to the failure of the late rains the ginning factories started early and finished their work almost two months in advance of their usual time. Four ginning factories, one pressing factory and 3 flour mills were newly opened during the year. On account of keen competition between the factories the ginning and pressing charges were greatly reduced which benefitted the agriculturists. There were 3 mill strikes which lasted for 14, 7 and 1 days respectively. On two occasions the strikers resumed work unconditionally while on the 3rd occasion they resumed work as the result of an amicable settlement.

The river borne trade at the ports of Broach and Kavi showed a decrease both in imports and exports.

In Surat the ginning factories worked fairly well.

The local silk and embroidery business flourished as usual. The mango crop was very scanty and the trade in bricks was dull.

In Thana the general depression in trade continued during the year and affected to some extent various industries in the district. Rice which is the main product of the district is largely exported to Bombay, Gujarat, etc. The main export of rice from Bhiwandi Prant alone is estimated at Rs. 50,00,000. The Wadia Woolen Mills have changed hands and are being run under the name of the " Raymond Woollen Mills, Ltd. " These Mills export woollen cloth to Bombay and other parts of India.

Central Division

The cotton crop in the districts of East Khandesh and Ahmednagar was not as good as in 1924-25. The prices of cotton were slightly lower than in the previous year with the result that there was some depression in the cotton trade. The cotton bales received and sold during the year in the Ahmednagar cotton market were 38,767 and 38,901 as against 36,257 and 36,825 respectively in the previous year. There was a strike of mill-hands in Amalner in October on account of reduction in their wages and it lasted for about a month. The strikers kept peaceful throughout. The Laxminarayan Cloth Mill at Chalisgaon was in working order.

The Cotton crop in the West Khandesh and Nasik districts was fairly good and the gins and presses there had sufficient work. The number of gins and presses in West Khandesh increased from 52 and 25 to 54 and 27 respectively, while the number of ginning factories in the Nasik district rose from 14 to 17. The number of bales pressed in the West Khandesh district was 1,19,971 as against 85,618 of the previous year. The construction work of the New Pratap Spinning and Weaving Mill at Dhulia is nearing completion and it is expected to start work in 1926-27. As regards the position of Dhulia as a centre of industry the Collector reports :—

" Dhulia City is, I fear, losing its importance as a centre of industry. Cotton gins and presses are being put up in the district to save the long haul of unginned cotton and must decrease the trade of Dhulia. Economically ginning and pressing on the spot is sounder than at a distance, but Dhulia has still the advantage of having an open cotton market where market prices can be obtained. The more prosperous cultivators often find it pays them to cart their cotton 40 or 50 miles to Dhulia rather than sell it at, *e.g.*, Dondaicha where they allege the cotton buyers give prices below market sales and even then fail to pay the agreed prices on various excuses. Co-operative cotton dealing and an improvement in commercial morality seem called for."

As regards the condition of cotton industry in Sholapur the Collector remarks :—

" The Textile Industry as a whole has been undergoing a period of unusual depression since 1922 and matters still show no sign of improvement. The local mills, however, despite an uncertain and irregular cotton market and a steady and continuous fall in the rates obtainable for yarn and cloth, have been able to show fair profits which compare very favourably indeed with the results obtained in other centres.

Trade conditions have been exceptionally bad on account of fall in prices all over the country. Erection of four Spinning and Weaving Mills at Barsi is under contemplation out of which two are under construction."

The Collector of Poona remarks as below on the extension of cotton cultivation in the Bhimthadi taluka :—

" Since last year cotton cultivation has attracted the attention of the Bagaitdars in Bhimthadi taluka as the crop is readily marketable, and fairly good prices are obtainable. The area under cotton in the vicinity of Baramati has increased to such an extent (from 2,500 acres to 4,000 acres) that the establishment of a ginning factory there is under consideration."

The Belapur Sugar Company has continued to make progress. During the season which commenced on 1st January 1926 and ended in May 1926, 2,002 tons of Sugar and 1,206 tons of molasses were produced by the factory as against 2,008 tons of sugar and 1,232 tons of molasses in the previous year. The cane area for the next season stands at 1,750

acres in addition to 100 acres under Adsali cane. The area in 1925-26 was 1,450 acres only.

In Bhimthadi taluka the area under sugarcane was 7,400 acres as against 5,800 of the previous year. The increase was due to the fairly good prices realized during the year 1924-25 but unfortunately during the year under review the prices fell as there was little demand for jaggery owing to large imports of sugar which was sold at fairly low rates. The Nira Valley sugar factory at Baramati remained closed during the year. The Hanuman Sugar Factory at Fursungi in Haveli taluka though working short hours was reported to be in good condition. In the Satara district sugarcane is now extensively grown on the Nira Canal and a large quantity of jaggery was exported by the merchants at Lonand on the Southern Maratha Railway which is a rising commercial centre owing to its proximity to the area which is now being opened up by irrigation.

There was no improvement in the condition of trade and industries in the Poona City owing to the tightness of the money market. The cloth and food grain market was dull almost throughout the year, though brass, silk thread and other textile factories, printing presses and flour mills were pretty busy throughout the year. The Electric Supply Company had demands for a larger supply of power than it could meet. It has extended its cables now to Bhamburda where development is brisk.

Nasik and Satara are mainly agricultural districts. The trade in grain in the Nasik district is mostly confined to Ghoti (Igatpuri), Bhagur (Nasik) and Lasalgaon (Niphad taluka). Trade was normal at these centres during the year. The agricultural prosperity of the Satara district which began in the previous year received a setback in the year under report owing to the somewhat adverse nature of the monsoon. Inspite of this the agricultural outturn of the district excepting the eastern talukas was on the whole good. Though profits were less than the previous year, trade, especially the export trade, in groundnut, turmeric, etc., did not suffer to any material extent.

The carpet factory managed by the Jesuit Fathers at Kunhe near Khandala (Maval taluka) is experiencing some difficulty in disposing of its produce. The Government Weaving School at Vinchur has now been removed to Niphad.

Miscellaneous Industries :—

The Metal Factory and the Carpentary Department of the American Mission of Ahmednagar were kept going during the year. The Automobile and the Electrical Departments have expanded a little. Many of the employês are apprentices and it seems that this branch of technical education is becoming popular. The trade in timber in Nawapur, Taloda and Nandurbar was dull during the year. The poor crops in the Tapti Valley prevented the well-to-do Gujars from building big houses.

The Tannery at Wanowri, the glass factory at Talegaon Dabhade, the Ravivarma Press at Karla in the Poona district, and the Tikekar

Textile Factory and metal works at Tikewadi near Sholapur continue to make good progress.

Southern Division

The chief articles of export are (1) Cotton, (2) Jowari, (3) Wheat, (4) Rice, (5) Timber, (6) Betelnut, (7) Tobacco and (8) Fish.

The cotton ginning and pressing factories in Belgaum did comparatively little work as the yield of cotton was below normal. The same cause affected the cotton trade in Bijapur. In Dharwar though much business was done by the cotton merchants, profits were small owing to depression in trade. Two ginning mills were newly started in Dharwar. (1 in Ranebennur Taluka and 1 in Bankapur taluka) and a new ginning factory is under construction at Sindgi in Bijapur.

The trade in food stuffs—jowari and wheat in Bijapur suffered, the yield being below normal. The rice trade in Kolaba was prosperous. In Belgaum the tobacco trade was dull, as was the timber market in Kanara, but the betelnut, cardamom and pepper trade of the latter district was as brisk as usual. The fishing industry in the coast districts was in a flourishing condition.

Hand spinning was at a standstill everywhere. Airani "Kamblis" in Dharwar as also saris of Ilkal and khans of Guledgud in Bijapur are finding a good market. The cloth manufactured at the Criminal Tribes Settlement in Bijapur is also in demand although its quality is not very superior. The hand weaving industry in Belgaum shared the general depression. The Gokak Falls Mills did as well as usual throughout the year.

The Tile Factories at Mora (Uran in Kolaba) and Manaki (Kanara) prospered. There was a slump in the bangle industry in Belgaum. Building stone from Badami and limestone from Bagalkot in Bijapur are much in demand. The Criminal Tribes Settlement Department has acquired a small plot in Sellikeri in Bagalkot taluka for quarrying slates departmentally. The sardine oil factory at Honavar and the Mango Pulp Factory at Ankola did no work during the year. Copper and brass industries at Alibag and Roha in Kolaba and at Hubli in Dharwar had a good year. The cart wheel industry at Panvel did well. The six aluminium factories at Viziadrug in Ratnagiri continued to do good work. The Sanikatta Salt Works (in Kanara) produced nearly 3 lakhs of maunds of salt. The salt trade in Kolaba however was slack. The total output of the two nib factories at Malvan in Ratnagiri amounted to 5548 gross of nibs worth Rs. 2,538-8-0 only.

The Tata Company's Power Houses at Bhivapuri (taluka Karjat) and Khopoli (Khalapur peta) continued to supply electrical energy to mills in Bombay. A third Power House at Patnus (taluka Mangaon) is under construction. Licenses under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, have been given for Gadag and Hubli and proposals for electrification of the towns of Dharwar, Bijapur and Belgaum are under the consideration of Government.

The public motor services had a brisk year and are on the increase.

Bombay Suburban Division

There was hardly any change from the previous year as far as the general depression in trade and industry is concerned. No new industry was started in the Division during the year.

The principal trades and industries in the division are :—

(*a*) Salt manufacture in the villages of Trombay, Mahul, Bhandup, Ghatkoper and Goregaon.

(*b*) The fishing trade at Bandra, Danda, Versowa and Trombay.

(*c*) The palm and brab trees in the South Salsette taluka, which are a good source of income to Government, as there is a considerable demand for toddy in this Division and in Bombay.

(*d*) Two textile mills at Kurla and one at Ghatkoper.

(*e*) A large engineering works, originally established for fabricating the steel pipes of the new Tansa Water Main at Mulund. The paint factory at Mulund is closed.

(*f*) Six match factories, one each at Ghatkoper, Kurla, Bandivli, Vile Parle, Dahisar and Ambernath, which are the fruits of the high duty on imported matches.

(*g*) A bonemill and carbon products factory at Vikroli, the latter now closed.

(*h*) Tanneries at Kurla and Chembur.

(*i*) Dyeing factories at Kurla, Chembur, Vikroli, Hariali and Khar.

(*j*) Cigarette factories in Bandra and Andheri.

(*k*) A litho-printing press in Ghatkoper.

(*l*) Brass and aluminium and silver factories at Vile Parle.

(*m*) Glass factories at Kurla and Chembur—"infant industries".

(*n*) Nawar Tape factory at Ghatkoper, also in its infancy.

(*o*) Stone quarrying in the villages of Malavni, Gorai, Daravli, Marol, and Akurli. The Malavni quarries are famous for their superior building stone, while the Akurli quarries supply good filling in material and are utilized on a large scale for the Back Bay Reclamation.

(*p*) Brick kilns of modern type at Kurla and Marol.

(*q*) Lime making on a large scale in the villages of Kurla, Marwa, Gorai and Malavni.

(*r*) There are four factories in the Ambernath taluka near the station for the manufacture of leather-cloth, woollen fabrics, matches and chemicals. The match factory is doing a brisk business. No new concerns were started during the year owing to the slump in the market and the curtailment of development activities.

16. PRICES

Northern Division

In all the Gujarat districts there was a general rise in the prices of food stuffs, due mainly to the partial failure of the rains. The price of ghee and milk remained almost stationary.

The prices of cotton fell during the year. In Broach the price of seed cotton fell from Rs. 250 to Rs. 210 per bhar (24 local maunds of 40 seers) and remained changing during the whole season and it went down from Rs. 210 to Rs. 175. Cotton which was quoted at Rs. 480 per bhar in August 1925 fell to Rs. 400 and even below and did not show any tendency to come up again.

In Thana the prices of food stuffs fell slightly but steadily. The prices of timber, bricks, etc., were low as building operations were almost at a stand still owing to slump in trade. The price of grass generally remained low, but it rose in June on account of the delay in the approach of the monsoon.

Central Division

There was generally a slight drop in the price of all staple food grains, the drop in the price of jowari in Sholapur being greater than in other districts. There was a rise in the price of gram in all the districts except Ahmednagar and Nasik. The price of wheat also rose to some extent in the Poona and Satara districts. There was a decrease in the price of jaggery in the Poona district.

Southern Division

A fairly good season and good crops brought about a steady decline in the prices of staple food grains in the Bijapur and Dharwar districts.

Jowari sold at 10 S. 12 Ch. as against 8 S. 5 Ch. per rupee in Bijapur and 10 S. 11 Ch. as against 8 S. 12 Ch. per rupee in Dharwar, but the prices of other necessaries remained stationary. Cotton was sown to a much smaller extent in Bijapur owing to the poor price it had fetched during the previous year. It is reported that the downward tendency of cotton has affected the rental value of cotton growing lands in Dharwar.

In Belgaum, rice was almost stationary, but jowari and bajri showed slight fluctuations.

In Kanara, partly owing to decrease in yield and partly to increased export, there was a slight rise in the price of cocoanuts, which were sold at Rs. 9 as against Rs. 8·8 per hundred. There was a general rise in the prices of pepper. Betel-nut fetched only about Rs. 180 as against Rs. 195 per khandi last year; the Collector remarks that upon the market value of this commodity depends, to a large extent, the prosperity or adversity of the above-ghat garden tract. The prices of cardamoms fell from Rs. 2,100 to Rs. 1,400 per khandi.

In Kolaba, the wholesale price of paddy rose from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per khandi and that of straw from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 per hundred bundles, but the retail prices of articles sold in the local market were almost stationary.

Prices showed practically no fluctuations in the Ratnagiri district.

Bombay Suburban Division

There was no appreciable difference in the prices of commodities as compared with the last year.

Rice is the staple food of the division and its average price was 5 seers per rupee in South Salsette and 4 seers in the Ambernath taluka.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES

Northern Division

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour continued to rule high as in the previous year, that of skilled labour varying from Rs. 2 to 3 and of unskilled labour from annas 8 to Re. 1 per day.

The rates of pay of labourers and artisans in Ahmedabad and other industrial towns remained unchanged in spite of trade depression. These industrial centres are a powerful magnet to the low caste agricultural labourer. He earns good wages and amidst large numbers of his own kind is less conscious of the contempt of the higher castes. Hence the complaint that the country is being depopulated. There is no doubt that the conditions of labour generally have been improved by the high wages paid to industrial labour.

Central Division

The wages of skilled and unskilled labourers remained practically stationary except for slight variations due to local seasonal conditions. The supply of labour generally continued to adjust itself to the demand, the deficiencies in the former being made up by the usual migrations to the industrial centres. As regards agricultural labour in West Khandesh the Collector observes: "The agricultural labour market is still disturbed. A general complaint of the well-to-do agriculturists is that Saldars (yearly field labourers) are expensive and unreliable and that the cost of farming has risen much faster than the profits." It is difficult to say to what extent the complaint is true, but it shows that an average labourer can manage to hold his own against his employer.

The mills and other factories in East Khandesh and Sholapur continued to absorb labourers from Satara, Ahmednagar and parts of Poona.

In the Nasik district, the Railway works at Igatpuri, Manmad and Nandgaon, earthwork on the railway lines, the jail and the Security Printing Press building works at Nasik Road, the Pressing and Ginning Factories in Malegaon, Nandgaon and Baglan, the Bidi Manufacturing at Sinnar and the gold and silver thread industry at Yeola, afforded sufficient employment for the labouring classes. In Peint taluka the large forest departmental operations at Badgi and Musala and the road

and building operations of that department employed a large number of labourers. The demand for labour was brisk in Poona owing to the development of Bhamburda and Yerandavana and the construction of several Government buildings.

Recruitment for Assam plantations was going on in some of the districts especially Nasik where 150 labourers were recruited.

Southern Division

The supply of labour was equal to the demand in the above-ghat districts. Cotton ginning and pressing factories attracted much labour during the season and the Railway Water Works at Devargudihal in Kalghatgi taluka provided a special source of employment. Wages of skilled labour ranged from annas 6 to Rs. 1-4-0 and those of unskilled labour from annas 6 to annas 10 for men and annas 4 to annas 6 for women.

The coast districts, however, suffered, as usual, from paucity of labour and high wages. It is reported that in the above-ghat talukas of Kanara labour is becoming increasingly scarce and that supply of labour from South Kanara, so essential for spice cultivation in the above-ghat garden tract, is also diminishing. Wages of both skilled and unskilled labour were especially high in Kolaba and Ratnagiri owing to the migration of labourers to Bombay, rates varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 for skilled labour and from annas 8 to Re. 1 for field labour.

Bombay Suburban Division

The demand for labour continued on the same large scale as last year owing to the proximity of Bombay and suburban development. The rates of wages which continued as high as before, were as under :—

Skilled

South Salsette	..	.. Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per day.
Ambernath	..	.. Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per day.

Unskilled

South Salsette	..	.. Male annas 10 to Re. 1 per day. Female annas 6 to annas 10 per day. Children annas 5 to annas 8 per day.
Ambernath	..	.. Male annas 12 to Re. 1. Female annas 8 to annas 12. Children annas 6 to 8.

18. SPECIAL MATTERS AND GENERAL REMARKS

Northern Division

In spite of a bad monsoon, shortness of fodder and drinking water, there was no marked increase in crime. Kaira which suffered most severely from drought remained free from disorder.

Mr. Taylor, Collector of Ahmedabad, writes :

" Waste land was taken up in large areas for cultivation during the year, as under :—

Taluka				Acres
Modasa	..	..	..	8,634
Prantij	..	..	..	8,424
Dholka	..	..	..	2,128
South Daskroi	..	..	..	1,788

Owing to scanty rainfall in the Banas Kantha and adjoining States, Sindhis and Bharwads with their large droves of cattle had passed through Viramgam, Dholka, Dhandhuka and South Daskroi at different times during the latter part of the year under report. The presence of these people was alarming to the cultivators who saw their scanty grazing being trespassed upon by these unwelcome guests. The Police watched their progress carefully from place to place, and their passage was not marked by any increase in crime."

Mr. Maxwell, Collector of Kaira, writes :

" The year under report affords a remarkable evidence of the stability of this tract from a revenue point of view. The monsoon of 1925 ended for all practical purposes at the beginning of August. The monsoon of 1926 did not burst till the beginning of the following July. Thus no less than 11 months of the year under report were practically rainless. Yet the district managed to carry on with scarcely any disturbance of normal conditions, and it was only in June that the growing distress among of cattle made it necessary to import a small quantity of fodder. Private agencies had, however, been importing fodder for sometime previously. Considering how bad the year really was, the suspensions of land revenue were surprisingly small, and in most of the district the full revenue was collected without arrears, without serious difficulty, without even much grumbling on a crop which nowhere averaged much above 6 annas. There was no recrudescence of crime ; very little emigration of labour, yet no complaints of distress even from the poorer classes ; and a rather acute shortage of drinking water was accepted cheerfully. The people of this district do not often qualify for official praise ; and I, therefore, think it deserves acknowledgement that the way in which they carried on through 11 rainless months does them every credit."

Mr. Braham, Collector of the Panch Mahals, writes :

" Civil suits are going on between the tenants of Padardi, Sureli, Vinzol, Kasanpur, Erandi, Mataria Vyasnu and Narasana in Godhra taluka and the inamdars of those villages. The tenants did not pay rent to the inamdars and consequently the latter had to file a large number of assistance suits."

Mr. Koreishi, Collector of Broach, writes :

" Emigration was mainly from Broach and Ankleshwar talukas and the emigrants were minors and wives of Bohras who have settled in

South Africa. There were no new emigrants on account of restrictions laid down by the colonial legislation."

Mr. Jayakar, Collector of Surat, writes :

" The most important event during the year under report was the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson. The contemplated visit of 23rd November 1925 was unluckily postponed owing to unforeseen events.

The citizens were greatly disappointed at this. Their enthusiasm was greatly marred ; however on learning that Their Excellencies had kindly decided to visit Surat even at the sacrifice of some personal inconveniences on 1st and 2nd February 1926, the hearts of all were gladdened so much so that their joy knew no bounds and they showed great enthusiasm in welcoming Their Excellencies. The period of the stay of Their Excellencies was on this occasion slightly greater than on the 1st contemplated visit. During the whole period of their stay, *viz.*, from 8-30 a.m. on 1st February 1926 to 12-40 p.m. on 2nd February 1926, in this City, Their Excellencies attended various functions both in Surat and Rander. At all these large number of citizens of all communities and officers were present. In short, the reception was spontaneous and sincere. People from neighbouring villages flocked to the City during the course of these two days to have a glance at Their Excellencies. Citizens too, males and females, were seen collected in terraces, balconies, windows and sides of roads through which Their Excellencies were to pass on appointed hours to get a glimpse of Their Excellencies. The Police and others in charge of various arrangements deserve special credit for excellent work in connection with the visit. The visit passed off quietly without any untoward incident. On the whole, it proved to be a most successful and impressive one.

The working of Cotton Transport Act was not so loudly complained of as in previous years in the beginning. The license system was a satisfactory one and it enabled all to take their cotton according to the rules for sale. It is hoped the villagers have begun to realise the advantages of the provisions of the Act as it is simply contemplated to secure higher prices for the best unmixed cotton. This has also enabled the villagers to make a further rapid progress in sowing the best seed."

Mr. Hey, Collector of Thana, writes :

" The Rent Act is applicable only to Thana mahal in this district. Forty-two cases were received during the year under report and all excepting five cases have been disposed of. There have been two appeals against the decision of the Rent Controller.

The Act affords an appreciable relief to the middle and poor class of people who have to live in rented houses.

About 150 Kathodis from Shahapur taluka and 20 Kathodis from Murbad taluka have emigrated to Assam Tea Gardens with a prospect of getting higher wages. Some of them who have come-back seem to be disappointed."

Progress made in connection with the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks classed as efficient and retained in charge of the Revenue Department

A grant of Rs. 66,900 was sanctioned by Government for the financial year 1925-26 in their Memorandum No. 9336-F. dated 27th March 1925, and it was distributed as shown below in proportion to the himayat assessed on the tanks to be repaired :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	22,000
Kaira	16,395
Panch Mahals	505
Broach	10,000
Surat	18,000

Details as regards the number of tanks repaired and the amount spent in each district are given below :—

District	No. of tanks repaired	Amount spent on repairs
		Rs.
Ahmedabad	72	20,931
Kaira	50	14,432
Panch Mahals	4	505
Broach	185	10,000
Surat	57	17,766

In Ahmedabad and Kaira the works were carried out by a special agency appointed for the purpose while in other districts the execution of works was entrusted to Local Board overseers or was done by contract and supervised by the Local revenue staff.

Central Division

Scarcity prevailed in certain parts of the Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara districts and relief measures such as dole to inferior village servants and decrepits and bonus to Patils were undertaken. The expenditure incurred on these measures during the year was as shown below :—

	Dole to decrepits	Dole to Inferior village servants	Bonus to Patils
Ahmednagar	5,136	3,816	383
	16,662		2,992
Poona			1,260
Satara	5,430	4,001	

2. During the period from October 1925 to June 1926 Major Pogson located 132 sites in the districts of Sholapur, Poona and Ahmednagar the details of which are as follows :—

	No. of sites located for wells for the supply of drinking water	No. of sites located for agricultural wells	Total
Sholapur	5	24	29
Poona	12	16	28
Ahmednagar	33	42	75
	50	82	132

Of these 132 sites, wells were excavated during the period of report on 34 sites, water had been struck in 12 sites and in the remaining 22 sites excavations were in progress.

3. *Kadbi storage.*—The kadbi storage operations were undertaken again in the year of report in the districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur, a special officer of the grade of a Mamlatdar being appointed in the Nagar district from 1st April 1926 to 15th August 1926, and in Sholapur from 5th February 1926 to 4th May 1926. The quantity of the kadbi stored and the expenditure incurred in the two districts were as follows :—

	Kadbi stored Lbs.	Expenditure Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	12,291,461	1,65,883
Sholapur ..	5,702,493	73,174

4. As a result of the decision of the Bombay High Court in the Southern Division case—Bhikaji Laxuman *versus* the Secretary of State (Bombay Law Reporter, Volume XXVII, pages 463-467) an agitation for overthrowing the Kulkarniki commutations effected in 1914 was started.

A number of representative watandars who had agreed to the commutation of their right of service in the Kulkarni watans, and their bhau-bands applied to the Collectors and the Commissioner for the cancellation of the agreements taken in 1914-15. The number of such applications received by the Commissioner from the different districts in this Division is 421. Some of these applicants have since filed suits against Government in the matter. The number of suits filed is now over 100.

Retrenchment.—The Collector of Nasik makes the following remarks on retrenchment effected in his district :—

" The heavy retrenchment effected in this district has generally told upon the work in the offices which are steadily deteriorating in spite of the attempts made to keep the standard by recruitment of qualified hands. The necessity of having an additional Prant Officer has also been keenly felt since it has been found impracticable for the Prant Officers to inspect the outlying portions of their extensive charges and to pay proper attention to local enquiries and to the detailed upkeep of revenue record and boundary marks. These remarks apply also to the other districts where a Prant Officer was reduced in 1922 the Commissioner has since submitted proposals for the restoration of the reduced Prant Officers in Nasik, East Khandesh and Satara."

Distribution of land in the West Khandesh District.—The most important work in progress in the year in West Khandesh has been the distribution of land in accordance with Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4702/24 dated 26th February 1926. The area distributed in the different talukas except Nawapur is 57,558 acres and the area still available for distribution is 146,172 acres. The Collector of West Khandesh makes the following observations on this question :—

" The back of the work has been broken in Dhulia, Sindkheda, and east of Sakri, the areas where the clamour for land is strongest and where the former distribution on yearly leases was most unsatisfactory. The large area awaiting distribution in Nawapur is not yet in demand, and that in Sakri is mainly in the West of the taluka where the climate approximates to Nawapur and the demand is small."

" Detailed investigations showed that much change had to be made in the previous distribution. Land had been given in uneconomic patches to masses of petty ' Shahu ' cultivators, to small boys, to absentee widows, to relatives of village officers, to well-to-do persons—in fact to all and sundry,—and far more eviction was necessary than I had expected, in order to obtain economic holdings for backward tribes. This however led to surprisingly little trouble. I think the cultivators recognised the justice of the Bhils' claim to land, and though of course I received innumerable petitions of protest they were mostly requests for ' just one more year before eviction. ' What the result of the policy will be it is yet too early to say. For one thing I am awaiting Government's orders on a suitable form or lease for impartible tenure, which will be an interesting experiment. But the ideal in view has been the elimination of the ' Shahu ' who cultivates an uneconomic holding and his substitution by a less number of Bhils or Mahars with economic holdings. The dispossessed ' Shahu ' must settle down to be an agricultural labourer till he saves enough to set up as tenant or small holder. This should improve agricultural labour—the ' Shahu ' labouring with a bit o' land of his own is inefficient and unreliable, the Bhil Saldar lazy and even more unreliable. If both are replaced by landless ' Shahus ' saving up to get their own land, agriculture ought to improve. But

impartibility of the new grants is necessary to avoid the present work being wasted. "

"Speaking generally the land distribution in this district is only part of the general problem of Indian agriculture. There is not enough land to provide every agriculturist with a decent living on present methods of cultivation; what really surplus land there is, lies in parts where the overcrowded agriculturist will not go. The remedies appear to be impartibility of economic holdings, improved methods of cultivation, and mobility of the agriculturist. But the present distribution of land here certainly should give the opportunity of trying on a small scale impartibility and, with the help of the Agricultural Department, improved cultivation, while reservation of land for Bhils, etc., may induce the eastern Shahu to migrate to the less crowded west. On these grounds at all events, the experiment is worth trying, and even more worth persevering in, I do not for a moment pretend that giving a Bhil 20 acres of land will convert him into an industrious and substantial agriculturist. Immemorial environment and inherited character are not changed so quickly. The most one can say is that it gives him a chance. If he fails to profit by it perhaps his children or grandchildren may, or another better Bhil may take his place. The results of the experiment cannot be judged for 30 or 40 years."

Southern Division

His Excellency the Governor's visit.—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson opened the Maternity Hospital at Alibag.

The Baby Week Movement.—The Baby Week Committees in the Dharwar District held six shows during the year, and a district show held at Hubli was a great success. The enthusiasm of the public was genuine and their co-operation hearty. The committees are arranging for magic lantern lectures on maternity and child welfare and sanitation. The Baby Week Show held at Bijapur in June 1925 was opened by the Honourable Mr. Jadhav.

Red Cross Work.—The Red Cross Committee at Dharwar continued to do useful work. The project of the Maternity Hospital and Midwifery Training Institute made no progress owing to delay in connection with the taking over of certain Government buildings, but the matter is now almost settled. The Lady Assistant Surgeon attached to the Civil Hospital, Dharwar, will be in charge of the Institute when it is completed.

The touring dispensary of the Kolaba Maternity and Infant Welfare Association also did useful work. Free treatment was given to a large number of women and children in the villages and magic lantern lectures delivered by the touring doctor were well attended.

The Indian Territorial Force.—Thanks to the efforts of the Lingayat Territorial Force Committee in the Belgaum district there were 132 men in the Lingayat Company of the 11/5th Mahrattas at the close of the period of training. Seventeen persons were enrolled in Kanara,

Agriculture and Co-operation.—The Belgaum District Co-operative Conference was held at Athni during the annual fair and cattle show. An Agricultural Conference and Cattle Show was held at Yemnur and a Co-operative Conference at Nargund. A very successful cattle how was organised by the Cattle Breeding Farm at Bankapur. Nearly 8,818 packets of copper sulphate were distributed among the agriculturists in Dharwar as an effective remedy against smut. The Joint Cultivation Society of Waddars (a criminal tribe), started at Yalvigi (Dharwar), brought nearly 100 acres of waste land under cultivation. The Agricultural School at Devi-Hossur is doing well.

A number of demonstrations was held by the officers of the Agricultural Department in Belgaum and Dharwar, and one on modern ploughs and implements and improved methods of agriculture was given at Karjat (Kolaba) by the Deputy Director of Agriculture.

Storage of Kadbi.—Owing to unfavourable prices in Belgaum no fresh purchases of kadbi were made either by the Collector or by the Athni Taluka Development Association, the fodder, amounting to 18½ lakhs lbs. collected through both the agencies last year having been held as reserve. Conditions being more satisfactory in Bijapur the Collector was able to purchase 59⅓ lakhs lbs. of kadbi at a cost of Rs. 41,551, which together with last year's kadbi amounts to 65⅛ lakhs lbs. against the total storage of 500 lakhs lbs. aimed at by Government for the district. An additional amount of Rs. 60,000 has been sanctioned by Government for fresh purchases during the current financial year. In both districts the kadbi has been stored in stacks with mud and plaster or thatched roofs and each depôt has been fenced with barbed wire or babhul thorn fencing and placed in charge of a Rakhavaldar under the supervision of village officers. Government have sanctioned insurance against fire of the kadbi stacks in Bijapur and the Collector of Belgaum has been asked to take similar measures as regards stores in his district.

Measures for the destruction of wild pigs and wild elephants.—There was marked increase (from 342 to 692) in the number of pigs killed in Kanara, largely due to the restoration of the grant of rewards. Poison baits used at Mundgod accounted for 2 pigs, 19 jackals and 1 wild cat. Pig-proof walls have been constructed around six villages in the Kalghatgi taluka and around one in Dharwar, and wire fencing is also being tried in some villages in Dharwar. Tagai is advanced on the joint bond system wherever necessary.

Remissions of land revenue amounting roughly to Rs. 500 were granted in Kanara on account of damage done by wild elephants. The Collector is trying to find shikaris capable of using high-powered rifles for killing wild elephants, and a scheme to provide them with rifles at Government cost and to pay them a small retaining fee in addition to the usual reward is under consideration.

Boring machines.—Ten hand boring machines were ordered in Dharwar and 32 bores were made, of which only a few proved successful. The machines were idle for the greater part of the year owing to breakages,

etc. The services of an expert mechanic, who could put the machines in order on the spot, are essential. Besides, the present machines can only bore up to a depth of 60 feet, while in many cases water could only be tapped at a much greater depth, and machines of greater capacity are required.

Village aid scheme.—An experiment of medical relief through school masters introduced in five villages of Dharwar taluka during 1924-25 is likely to be extended.

Distribution of quinine.—The Director of Public Health supplied 1,50,000 tabloids of quinine for free distribution in Kanara to the general public and school children. Quininization of school children in the Local Board Schools at Siddapur, Yellapur, Mundgod, Manchikeri and Supa was carried out by the local medical officers. Almost all cases of enlarged spleen showed considerable improvement after the administration of quinine, and the Collector considers that the experiment has had very good results and should be repeated and extended.

Local Board Elections.—The Local Board elections held under the new Act during the year aroused keen competition.

Forest Punchayats in Kanara.—As ordered in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6819, dated the 29th August 1923, forest punchayats were constituted in 12 villages in Haliyal taluka in June 1925, with a view to clearing of lantana and thick undergrowth in forest areas in the immediate vicinity of village sites and regulating cultivation thereof. Of these one has completely cleared the area, six have done partial clearing and five have done nothing. The five punchayats last referred to having proved failures are being abolished : the forest in four of them which are inhabited will be disforested and given out for cultivation to individuals and that in the fifth which is a deserted village, will remain reserved forest. Work done by the remaining seven punchayats is fairly satisfactory.

Khots and Khoti matters.—In July 1925 Resolutions were brought forward by Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C., and Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., in the Legislative Council regarding grievances of khoti tenants in the districts of Ratnagiri and Kolaba but were withdrawn on the understanding that the Commissioner, Southern Division, would make personal inquiries and report the result to Government. The Commissioner accordingly made comprehensive local inquiries into the alleged grievances and submitted his report to Government. In Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. L. C. 2083, dated 21st July 1926, Government approved his suggestion and issued orders. In Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6251/24, dated 24th August 1926, Government placed Rao Saheb D. V. Chavan on special duty for a period not exceeding three months, in connection with the Record of Rights work in the Mahad taluka of the Kolaba district. The recording of Khoti rights is expected to reduce friction between the Khots and their tenants.

Emigration and Immigration.—Emigration and Immigration were normal. Agricultural labourers of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar moved to more favoured neighbouring parts during the harvest and returned after the season was over. Labourers from Goa came to Belgaum for work in the forests and in the Khanapur Distillery as usual and many skilled labourers were brought from outside by the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Company, for reconstruction of the Kudchi bridge, which was finished during the year. The Railway Tank work near Hubli attracted some Waddars from Bijapur. Forty-three persons were recruited for the Assam Tea Gardens from Dharwar and 17 from Kolaba left for South Africa. Seasonal movements into and out of Kolaba were as usual; Beldars, Vanjaris and Dhangars from the neighbouring districts joined forest works in Kolaba; Kharwas came from Surat for work on salt pans; Agris and Marathas left for Bombay in search of employment; and the Tata Hydro-Electric Company imported skilled labour from outside.

Bombay Suburban Division

The year on the whole was a good one, especially from the agricultural point of view. Prices were easy and work was plentiful for unskilled wage-earners, as many new roads were made in town planning areas in Salsette and numerous buildings were under erection. The Christian and Koli fishermen of Salsette who are the principal suppliers of fish to the City had an especially good time. Motor-buses ply every morning between the coast-villages and the railway stations carrying the fish-wives and their baskets. The fisherman likes his liquor and is a steady patron of the liquor-shop. There is great scope for the spread of education and social reform amongst his class.

The year cannot be said to be a prosperous one so far as the lower middle classes and middle classes are concerned. Most of these people work in Bombay as clerks, brokers or traders. The depression in the trade of Bombay throughout the year had a natural adverse effect on thousands of Salsette people who travel daily to Bombay. Many clerks have suffered reductions in salaries, the merchants are passing through difficult times and the brokers' earnings are reduced. One consequence is that land values in Salsette have fallen. During five years since 1921, land has fallen in value from 30 to 50 per cent., *i.e.*, land which was selling in the boom period at Rs. 15 a square yard, will find a purchaser now only at Rs. 5 to Rs. 7½ a square yard. This reaction was inevitable, as the prices in the boom period were due to artificial speculation, and were bound to fall sooner or later. The success of the schemes at Khar and Chapel Road (Bandra) of some town planning schemes, notably two at Santa Cruz, and the progress made by several housing societies, are remarkable. Where land is not in demand, the Collector is leasing it at agricultural rents which brings in a small return on the capital expenditure. Much of the Development Department land is now cultivated by the expropriated owners as tenants. A very few have repurchased their holdings; the others have expended the amounts

awarded and cannot do so. All this entails heavy work on the Revenue Staff of a district where rural and urban problems clash. A visible sign of this struggle is the competition between the agricultural and trading classes for elbow-room and residence. There is no doubt that Salsette will ultimately be captured by the non-agricultural population and agriculture will have to go further afield.

APPENDIX No. I.

APPENDIX No. I—

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts for the Revenue Year 1925-26, and

District.	No. of Villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	839	50	32,56,828	9,178	5,96,755	1,30,593	8,71,627
Kaira	561	28	31,45,024	50,945	8,41,263	40,808	80,853
Panch Mahals	615½	76½	6,52,378	6,826	1,50,769	21,927	1,10,044
Broach	400	15	26,43,755	37,109	4,88,796	38,039	86,948
Surat	814	35	28,87,013	45,537	4,02,211	33,600	15,211

District Form No. II

of the Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions balances outstanding on 31st July 1926.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.							
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A. assessments (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1923-1924 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
14,51,727	1,84,523	62,425	2,86,973	2,01,123	22,626		21,14,145
						Remissions	29,669
						Suspensions... ...	2,23,064
						Collections	18,59,782
						Unauthorized. ...	1,630
16,00,461	5,21,487	9,708	91,002	1,66,665	4,553		23,84,770
						Remissions	1,21,620
						Suspensions... ...	2,76,652
						Collections	19,86,448
						Unauthorized. ...	...
3,28,444	30,994	3,372	63,688	39,756	107		4,66,147
						Remissions	12,912
						Suspensions... ...	1,15,040
						Collections	3,35,963
						Unauthorized ...	2,232
17,61,736	2,22,383	8,744	1,81,747	1,71,189	6,416 + 116		23,39,383
						Remissions	4,694
						Suspensions... ...	1,21,583
						Collections	22,13,106
						Unauthorized. ...	...
22,28,329	1,43,054	19,071	68,202	1,79,078	915		26,36,819
						Remissions	1,20,281
						Suspensions... ...	64,084
						Collections	24,50,758
						Unauthorized. ...	1,696

APPENDIX No. I—

Statement exhibiting the gross and nett land revenue of the districts for the Revenue Year 1925-26, and balances

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Other years.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	26,077	2,84,515	10,355	302	216	3,462
Remissions	16,868	75,839	10,355	.....	...	64
Suspensions	8,623	1,94,618	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections	586	14,058	.....	302	216	3,379
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	19
Kaira	2,321	2,09,078	19,228	.....	987	2,318
Remissions	600	52,512	14,883	.....	...	.....
Suspensions	1,655	1,56,542	4,302	.....	...	.....
Collections	66	24	43	.....	987	2,318
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Panch Mahals	.....	51	323	16	...	6
Remissions	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Suspensions	.....	51	313	.....	...	.....
Collections	.....	.....	10	16	...	6
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Broach	.....	* 48,136	.....	.....	...	81
Remissions	.....	28,949	.....	.....	...	81
Suspensions	.....	7,267	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections	.....	11,920	.....	.....	...	.....
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Surat	.....	2,594	2,187	.....	7	.....
Remissions	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Suspensions	.....	2,594	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections	.....	.....	2,187	.....	...	.....
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....

DISTRICT FORM NO. II—*contd.*

of the Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions outstanding on 31st July 1926—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Over collections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,39,072	...	...	.....	...	...	18,267	
.....	1,32,795	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	4,26,305	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	16,78,323	41,609	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	1,649	...	
26,18,702	...	...	.....	...	...	63,662	
.....	1,89,665	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	4,39,151	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	19,89,886	37,705	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
4,66,543	...	...	.....	...	...	9,633	
.....	12,912	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,15,404	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	3,35,995	8,568	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	2,232	...	
23,87,600	...	...	.....	...	...	8,268	* Rs. 116 on account of over collection in previous year have been adjusted against the authorized arrears of 1923-24.
.....	33,724	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,28,850	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	22,25,026	11,368	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
26,41,607	...	...	.....	...	...	11,079	
.....	1,20,281	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	66,678	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	24,52,945	5,045	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	1,703	...	

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APPENDIX No. I—

District.	No. of Villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Notl alienation of total Inams (Class I to VIII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	1,530	64	14,22,332	93	70,087	8,248	2,004
Total for 1925-26 ...	4,759½	268½	1,40,07,330	1,49,688	25,49,880	2,72,717	11,66,657
Total for 1924-25 ...	4,761½	266½	1,39,92,478	1,49,651	25,50,304	3,10,704	11,97,048

District Form No. II—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1923-1924 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A. assessments (including land in Class VII).					
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
13,72,483	40,516	29,901	1,48,345	1,90,986	3,354		16,77,877
						Remissions	6,996
						Suspensions	24,683
						Collections	16,35,915
						Unauthorized	10,383
86,42,180	10,92,957	1,33,221	8,39,957	9,48,797	37,971 116*	Total ...	1,16,19,141
						Remissions	2,96,222
						Suspensions	8,25,006
						Collections	1,04,81,972
						Unauthorized	16,941
85,79,455	10,92,869	1,12,447	9,86,391	9,79,412	53,956 103	Total for 1924-25. ...	1,17,06,618

* 116 adjusted against authorized arrears of 1924-25.

APPENDIX No. I—

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Other years.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	.....	.....	274	208	10	11,131
Remissions	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	325
Suspensions	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections	.....	.....	274	.....	...	6,718
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	208	...	4,088
Total for 1925-26 ...	28,398	5,44,374	32,367	526	1,220	16,098
Remissions	17,468	1,57,300	25,238	.....	10	470
Suspensions	10,278	3,61,072	4,615	.....	...	.....
Collections	652	26,002	2,514	318	1,203	12,421
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	208	7	4,107
Total for 1924-25 ...	22,876	40,023	21,60,264	445	385	50,417

DISTRICT FORM NO. II—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Over collections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-sharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Two surveyed inam villages were shown as khalsa by mistake in the Collector's last year's return. The mistake has now been corrected and hence the difference in column 2a and 2b as compared with the figures of last year.
16,89,500	...	...	.....	...	...	45,964	
.....	7,331	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	24,593	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	16,42,907	5,363	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	14,679	...	
1,22,43,024	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	4,96,708	...	.....	...	...	1,56,923	
.....	...	12,00,971	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	1,05,25,082	1,09,658	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	20,263	...	
1,39,81,028	1,16,578	6,05,255	1,32,40,452	86,751	18,743	1,02,360	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	1,236½	138½	24,44,733	275	3,13,481	17,340	205
East Khandesh	1,737	65½	39,07,094	856	3,53,496	31,093	1,052
West Khandesh	1,445	43	24,06,758	9	2,14,305	59,002	24
Nasik	1,534	161	22,40,774	13	3,02,163	25,152	91
Poona	...	197½	20,35,632	1,043	4,17,252	7,907	750

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.							
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1923-1924 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
A. 19,34,047 B. 37 C. 380	1,74,481	4,487	1,20,844	1,51,911	9,070		23,77,117
						Remissions ...	21,789
						Suspensions ...	2,62,130
						Collections ...	20,93,162
						Balance ...	36
33,26,895	1,59,231	34,471	1,32,302	3,73,380	2,259		40,24,020
						Remissions ...	1,796
						Suspensions ...	1,29,223
						Collections ...	38,93,001
						Balance ...	...
A. 20,52,418 C. 1,636	59,910	19,454	1,64,000	1,54,194	6,206		24,45,406
						Remissions ...	23,939
						Suspensions ...	20,315
						Collections ...	24,01,152
						Balance ...	...
A. 17,66,878 B. 38 C. 1	1,28,612	17,826	1,47,046	1,46,163	4,593		22,01,971
						Remissions ...	43,660
						Suspensions ...	13,226
						Collections ...	21,45,085
						Balance ...	...
A. 14,02,654 B. 706 C. 510	1,37,817	64,993	1,56,731	1,35,042	12,435		18,86,018
						Remissions ...	11,063
						Suspensions ...	4,71,552
						Collections ...	13,98,638
						Balance ...	4,765

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Other years.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	3,76,047	2,68,013	6,194	.....	.....	692
Remissions	2,12,229	581	913	.....	.....	65
Suspensions	...	2,37,462	1,924	.....	.....	...
Collections	1,63,799	29,970	3,357	.....	.....	582
Balance	19	...	.....	.....	.....	45
East Khandesh	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	272
Remissions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	272
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
West Khandesh	4,681	22,567	2,742	.....	.....	4
Remissions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	4
Suspensions	255	5,998	1,947	.....	.....	...
Collections	4,426	16,569	795	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Nasik	2,13,400	48,520	44,742	.....	.....	...
Remissions	74,920	169	6	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	25	44,082	31,626	.....	.....	...
Collections	1,38,455	4,269	13,110	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Poona	1,26,505	3,63,410	2,54,058	788	399	6,108
Remissions	1,10,509	35,659	.....	103	312	235
Suspensions	13,987	3,19,196	2,52,693	.....	.....	5,622
Collections	2,009	8,555	1,365	469	66	5,622
Balance	.....	...	.....	216	21	256

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written-off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Over collections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavbad items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
30,28,063	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	2,35,577	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	5,01,516	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	22,90,870	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	100	17,541	
40,24,202	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	1,796	....	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,99,223	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	33,93,273	10,342	...	22,311	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
24,75,400	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	23,943	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	28,515	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	24,22,942	4,369	...	17,052	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
25,98,633	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	1,18,755	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	88,959	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	23,00,919	7,904	...	22,760	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
26,37,286	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	1,57,881	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	10,57,428	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	14,16,724	33,865	...	99,115	
.....	...	...	.....	...	5,263	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	7,156	6,421	88	18	256
Satara	976	388	35,74,457	1,158	10,98,152	7,077	1,247
Extra Territorial ..	...	...	10,963	158	...	...	...
Sholapur	669	50	14,83,537	819	1,43,325	4,900	469
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	1,815	...	...	...	...
Total for 1925-26 ..	8,593¾	1,043¾	1,80,90,985	4,173	28,42,174	1,52,471	3,858
Total Extra Territorial for 1925-26.	...	...	19,934	6,579	88	18	256
Total for 1924-25 ...	8,593¾	1,043¾	1,72,95,869	4,155	25,96,189	1,52,380	3,808

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.							
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1923-1924 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
.....	373	....	...	...	...	Collections ...	373
A. 20,66,843 B. 483 C. 960	3,88,562	9,975	48,397	4,47,986	53,861	Balance ...	... 99,09,345
						Remissions ...	5,89,447
						Suspensions ...	2,09,562
						Collections ...	21,10,332
						Balance ...	4
.....	10,654	151	...	19	...	"	10,824
A. 12,30,301 B. ... C. 1,600	72,984	29,119	1,05,126	1,92,966	8,854		16,23,242
						Remissions ...	684
						Suspensions ...	13,693
						Collections ...	16,08,597
						Balance ...	268
... ...	1,815	...	964	...	...	.....	2,779
						Collections ...	2,012
						Balance ...	767
A. 1,37,80,036 B. 1,264 C. 5,087	11,21,597	1,80,325	8,74,446	16,01,642	97,278		1,74,67,119
						Remissions ...	6,92,378
						Suspensions ...	11,19,701
						Collections ...	1,56,49,967
						Balance ...	5,075
.....	12,842	151	964	19	...		13,976
						Collections ...	13,209
						Balance ...	767
A. 1,32,52,369 B. 1,671 C. 3,364	11,12,172	1,69,781	8,54,552	15,08,837	1,42,909		1,67,59,837

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Other years.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	16	16	15
Collections	.....	...	.....	16	16	15
Balance	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Satara	19,595	4,38,287	1,32,554	...	.....	...
Remissions	19,595	83,415	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	2,69,983	1,32,259	...	.....	...
Collections	.....	84,889	295	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Sholapur	40,722	1,50,616	89,365	.....	.....	200
Remissions	5,136	20	15	.....	.....	1
Suspensions	.....	70,633	65,394	.....	.....	...
Collections	35,586	79,870	23,950	.....	.....	199
Balance	.....	93	6	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	764
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	764
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1925-26 ...	7,80,950	12,91,413	5,29,655	788	399	7,276
Remissions	4,22,389	1,19,844	934	103	312	305
Suspensions	14,267	9,47,354	4,85,843	.....	.....	...
Collections	3,44,275	2,24,122	42,872	469	66	6,675
Balance	19	93	6	216	21	296
Total for Extra Territorial for 1925-26.	.....	...	.....	16	16	779
Collections	.....	...	.....	16	16	779
Balance	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1924-25 ...	15,97,040	13,90,108	16,24,906	932	4,813	17,067

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written-off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
420	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
420	...	...	420	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
34,99,781	...	...	.....	...	...	21,314	
.....	6,92,457	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	6,11,804	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	21,95,516	68,933	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	4	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
10,824	...	...	10,824	...	...	...	
19,04,145	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	5,856	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,49,720	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	17,48,202	6,607	...	8,501	
.....	...	...	.....	...	367*	...	*The Collector reports that this amount is recoverable.
3,543	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	2,776	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	767*	...	
2,00,77,600	...	...	.....	...	...	2,08,584	
.....	12,36,265	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	25,67,165	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	1,62,68,446	1,32,020	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	5,724	...	
14,787	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	14,020	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	767	...	
2,13,94,703	...	...	.....	...	...	...	

Add—

			Rs.
Overcollections	...	...	1,32,020
Non-tharavband items	...	...	2,08,584
Revenue received from other districts	...	...	6
Gross consolidated land revenue in the Central Division	...	...	1,66,23,076

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Southern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	914	218	25,27,860	3,112	6,65,701	13,335	17
Bijapur	1,013	161	19,40,367	20	3,62,476	5,134	23
Dharwar	1,279	184	35,67,023	10,044	6,05,539	30,767	214
Kanara	1,417*	...	10,69,434	...	4,762	53,705	6,800
Kolaba	1,541	86	16,09,724	14	96,682	4,066	4,191

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1923-1924 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).					
Government land occupied including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
						Demand	22,04,917
						Remissions	442
13,46,817	4,95,905	2,973	46,616	3,19,445	6,839	Suspensions	95,609
						Collections	21,08,414
						U. A.	452
						Demand	17,39,094
						Remissions	188
12,30,998	3,30,564	11,152	49,948	1,23,028	6,596	Suspensions	56,965
						Collections	16,81,092
						U. A.	849
						Demand	32,62,492
						Remissions	9,300
22,96,051	6,08,392	16,016	1,24,970	2,25,024	7,961	Suspensions	37,633
						Collections	32,15,331
						U. A.	223
						Demand	10,84,722
						Remissions	1,548
9,95,406	6,039	2,722	17,784	63,924	1,153	Suspensions	.....
						Collections	10,83,174
						U. A.	.....
						Demand	16,25,572
						Remissions	17,723
14,66,567	23,699	14,506	28,895	99,923	8,017	Suspensions	1,473
						Collections	16,06,377
						U. A.	.....

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Other years.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum—	3,406	1,38,368	30,714	...	357	812
Remissions	3,406	...	...	...	...	6
Suspensions	...	1,07,887	...	...	...	...
Collections	...	30,481	30,714	...	67	798
U. A.	...	...	...	...	290	8
Bijapur—	3,39,749	6,12,915	88,678	1,128	1,656	1,453
Remissions	1,05,375	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	188	4,22,246	87,500	...	...	...
Collections	2,34,186	1,90,616	1,159	799	1,598	1,309
U. A.	...	53	19	329	58	144
Dharwar—	58,444	1,47,052	...	...	...	181
Remissions	17,635	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	...	74,315	...	...	...	...
Collections	40,809	72,737	...	...	...	131
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	50
Kanara—	...	...	1,949	...	...	...
Remissions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	...	...	660	...	...	...
Collections	...	...	1,289	...	...	...
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba—	...	388§	1,543§	...	...	147
Remissions	...	102	103	...	...	...
Suspensions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections	...	286	1,440	...	...	147
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	..

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-sharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
23,78,574	...	...	...	7,450	...	11,908	
...	3,854	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2,03,496	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21,70,474	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	750†	...	†Rs. 750 recoverable.
27,84,673	...	...	...	5,152	...	16,263	
...	1,05,563	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5,66,899	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21,10,769	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1,452‡	...	‡Rs. 1,452 recoverable.
34,68,169	...	...	...	10,845	...	93,152	
...	26,935	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,11,953	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	33,29,008	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	273§	...	§ Rs. 273 recoverable.
10,86,671	...	...	...	1,589	...	8,735	*Two villages in Bhatkal Petha merged in another village (G. R., R. D., No. 4349/24 of 3-8-25).
...	1,548	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	660	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10,84,463	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16,27,660	...	...	...	7,867	...	17,914	§ The increase of Rs. 286 over the last year's figures is due to levy of revised assessment on "Kamothe Khar" from 1923-24 onwards having been ordered during 1925-26. (G. R., No. 7344 of 18-5-25 and Commissioner's order of 19-6-26 in reply to Collector's reference of 10-5-26).
...	17,927	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,473	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	16,08,260	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri	1,259	68	10,76,899	199	89,173	1,335	9,907
Total for 1925-26 ...	7,423	717	1,17,91,307	13,389	18,24,333	1,08,332	21,152
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum	...	...	22,979	...	3,188	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	2,042	...	463	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	5,792	...	73	...	1,527
Total, Extra Territorial ...	...	...	30,813	...	3,724	...	1,527
Total for 1924-25 ...	7,434	717	1,17,01,687	13,708	18,20,844	1,15,269	22,015
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	30,813	...	3,724	...	1,527

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1923-1924 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).					
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
						Demand ...	10,47,587
						Remissions ...	86,924
9,54,307	20,812	1,176	15,090	61,960	5,758	Suspensions ...	3,089
						Collections ...	9,57,574
						U. A. ...	.....
						Demand ...	1,09,64,384
						Remissions ...	1,16,124
82,90,146	14,85,411	46,544	2,83,303	8,93,304	36,324	Suspensions ...	1,94,774
						Collections ...	1,06,51,962
						U. A. ...	1,524
1,481	18,310	...	18	...	1	.....	19,803
394	1,185	...	210	13	...	.....	1,802
4,166	26	...	...	...	...	.....	4,192
							25,802
6,041	19,521	...	228	13	1		
						Demand ...	1,09,35,059
						Remissions ...	88,890
81,99,216	14,85,388	45,247	3,41,619	8,93,191	34,602	Suspensions ...	1,25,483
						Collections ...	1,07,68,189
						U. A. ...	2,568
6,041	19,521	...	245	13	1		25,819

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1922-1923.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.	Other years.	1923-1924.	1924-1925.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	11,925	2,688	2,884	...	...	...
Remissions	660	60	89	...	...	...
Suspensions	11,201	2,600	2,699	...	...	...
Collections	64	108	96	...	...	...
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1925-26 ...	4,13,524	9,01,411	1,95,768	1,128	2,013	2,593
Remissions	1,27,076	182	192	...	...	6
Suspensions	11,389	6,06,948	90,859	...	...	...
Collections	2,75,059	2,94,228	34,698	799	1,665	2,385
U. A.	...	53	19	329	348	202
Extra Territorial—						
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Extra Territorial ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Add—						
Overcollections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division for 1925-26.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1924-25	32,476	10,69,507	13,76,071	1,760	2,782	2,669
Remissions	6,887	20,709	602	11	30	239
Suspensions	9,190	4,04,334	9,01,125	...	...	...
Collections	16,399	6,44,433	4,73,477	1,266	2,139	1,259
U. A.	...	31	867	483	614	1,171
Extra Territorial	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add—						
Overcollections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division for 1924-25.	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10,65,084	...	...	...	1,437	...	24,688	* Nine villages in Devgad Taluka were amalgamated (*vide* G. N. No. 6540/24 of 1st June 1926).
...	87,753	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	19,489	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	9,57,842	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,24,10,821	...	...	...	34,340	...	1,72,690	
...	2,43,580	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	9,03,970	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,12,60,796	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2,475	...	
19,815	...	...	19,699	28	116	...	
1,802	...	...	1,802	...	...	...	
4,192	...	...	4,192	...	...	...	
25,809	...	...	25,693	28	116	...	
...	...	...	34,368	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,17,690	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,14,93,547	...	...	...	
1,34,20,324	...	...	...	44,693	...	1,49,409	
...	67,298	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	14,40,131	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,19,07,161	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	5,734	...	
25,819	...	...	25,812	1	7	...	
...	...	...	44,694	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,49,409	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,21,27,076	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including Notified Area and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including Forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
South Salsette ...	38	48	1,95,754	311	58,620	6,121	14,790
Ambernath ...	7	...	7,464	434	16	54	...
Total for 1925-26 ...	45	48	2,03,218	745	58,636	6,175	14,790
Total for 1924-25 ...	45	48	1,97,500	742	59,214	6,176	14,820
Total for the Presidency proper for 1925-26.	20,832½	2,077¼	4,40,92,840	1,67,995	72,75,023	5,39,695	12,06,487
Total for the Presidency proper for 1924-25.	20,834½	2,075½	4,31,87,554	1,68,256	70,26,551	5,84,529	12,37,691

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other N. A. assessment (including jndi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous Revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1923-24 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated Land Revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
68,608	2,302	45,003	73,344	29,825	3,453	2,15,629
						Remissions ... ...
						Suspensions ... 15,652
						Collections ... 1,85,585
						Unauthorized arrears ... 14,392
5,221	2	1,737	2,442	1,071	1	10,472
						Remissions ... ...
						Suspensions ... 976
						Collections ... 9,496
						Unauthorized arrears ... ...
73,829	2,304	46,740	75,786	30,896	3,454	
						2,26,101
						Remissions ... ...
						Suspensions ... 16,628
						Collections ... 1,95,081
						Unauthorized arrears ... 14,392
74,072	2,304	40,172	47,279	14,330	3,106	1,75,051
3,07,92,542	37,02,269	4,08,896	20,73,492	34,74,639	1,75,027	 4,02,76,745
3,01,10,147	36,92,733	3,67,647	22,39,841	34,00,770	2,34,573	 8,95,76,565

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1923-24.	1924-25.	Other years.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
South Salsette ...	8,808	413	11,467	...	...	4,339
Remissions ...	5,387	...	7,614	...	...	...
Suspensions	1,921	413	2,598	...		...
Collections ...	1,500	...	1,255	..	. .	3,669
Unauthorized arrears ...	...	...	...		...	670
Ambernath ...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Remissions ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Unauthorized arrears ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1925-26 ...	8,808	413	11,467	...	...	4,404
Remissions ...	5,387	...	7,614	...		...
Suspensions ...	1,921	413	2,598	...	...	...
Collections ...	1,500	...	1,255	...	...	3,734
Unauthorized arrears ...	...	...	...	...	...	670
Total for 1924-25 ...	1,760	8,885	796	...	...	9
Total for the Presidency proper for 1925-26 ...	12,31,680	27,37,611	6,99,257	2,442	3,632	31,271
Total for the Presidency proper for 1924-25 ...	16,54,152	25,08,523	51,62,037	3,137	7,980	70,162

No. I—*concld.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,40,656	...	...	...	...	...	1,758	
...	13,001	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	20,584	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,92,009	3,868	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	15,062	...	
10,537	...	...	...	87	...	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	976	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	9,561	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,51,193	13,001	21,560	2,01,570	3,955	15,062	1,763	
			+3,955	Over collection.			
			+1,763	Non-tharavband item.			
			2,07,288	Gross consolidated Land Revenue of the District.			
..	13,001	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	21,560	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2,01,570	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	15,062	...	
1,86,501	752	20,688	1,60,657	3,473	4,404	2,575	
4,49,82,638	19,89,554	46,93,666	3,82,55,894	2,79,973	43,524	5,39,900	
4,89,82,556	13,55,011	46,68,092	4,29,92,109	2,93,483	37,344	5,29,499	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM NO. IX

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1925.	In the year.			Demands Suspended.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	10,63,684	16,127	1,49,142	188	1,607
2	Kaira*	5,61,101	11,664	1,46,074	.....	47,193
3	Panch Mahals	1,01,474	23,627	10,787	141	10,609
4	Broach	94,157	.....	6,302	.....	90
5	Surat	5,271	.....	1,398	.....	207
6	Thana	22,665	8,125	7,039	.....	146
	Total ...	18,48,352	61,543	3,20,742	329	60,142

No. II

—PRINCIPAL

the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1925-26

Overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1926.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
Unautho-rized.				
8		9	10	11
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
14,390		9,32,481	5,748	
103		4,26,691	34,857	The figures for this district include tagavi to Rabaris.
.....		1,14,173	122	
.....		87,855	300	
.....		3,873	.....	
100		23,751	137	
14,593		15,88,824	41,164	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1925.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	1,49,297	78,443	82,320	52
2	Kaira*	23,636	33,603	40,165	.....
3	Panch Mahals	6,120	7,869	6,378	48
4	Broach	387	10,205	3,598	.....
5	Surat	87	382	416	.....
6	Thana	576	1,566	1,931†	.....
	Total ...	1,80,103	1,32,068	1,34,858	100

No. II—*contd.*

No. IX—INTEREST.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1926.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Unauthorised.		
7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
71	3,879	1,45,368	
6,647	5	17,074	* The figures for this district include tagavi to Rabaris.
2,031	.....	7,563	
16	.....	6,994	
.....	.....	53	
.....	167	167	† Figures in column 5 include Rs. 6 on account of over-collections.
8,765	4,051	1,77,219	

APPENDIX No. II—*concld.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year ending 30th September 1926

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1925.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1926.	Voluntary overpayments of future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off and remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar	20,78,289	53,240	5,04,151	450	15,779	15,067	16,26,908	23,121	
2	East Khandesh	76,893	28,358	24,702	...	705	...	80,549	...	
3	West Khandesh	1,04,667	59,693	52,150	866	1,159	232	1,11,225	1,687	
4	Nasik	4,10,830	15,823	99,720	...	863	...	3,26,933	1,312	
5	Poona	9,17,946	69,637	1,10,664	195	96,611	1,133	8,76,724	4,884	
6	Satara	4,08,206	33,640	93,576	...	60,731	1,011	3,48,370	247	
7	Sholapur	2,78,868	15,961	97,903	...	2,952	244	1,96,926	851	
	Total for Central Division	42,76,569*	2,76,352†	9,82,875	1,511	1,77,000	17,687	35,67,535	37,102	

* The difference of Rs. 15 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's return and those entered in column 3 of this return is due to adjustments and corrections in accounts.

† Includes Rs. 5,311 on account of refunds.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1925.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1926.	Over-collections.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmednagar ...	35,158	1,70,878	1,51,300	56	6,179	8,304	54,670	...
2	East Khandesh ...	721	5,488	5,421	3	151	...	785	...
3	West Khandesh...	1,652	8,986	8,891	360	141	40	1,387	...
4	Nasik ...	35,037	25,616	35,806	...	411	...	24,847	15
5	Poona ...	77,040	91,448	49,828	81	25,970	595	1,18,579	...
6	Satara ...	20,962	34,025	28,585	...	26,199	203	26,402	...
7	Sholapur ...	10,256	24,122	30,427	...	364	73	3,951	...
	Total for Central Division ...	1,80,826*	3,60,563	3,10,258	510	59,415	9,215	2,30,621	15

*The difference of Rs. 37,370 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's return and those entered in column 3 of this year's return is due to correction in accounts.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM IX—PRINCIPAL

Statement showing takavi advances, collections and balances for the year ending 30th September 1926 for the districts in the Southern Division.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1926.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Belgaum	3,57,888	27,395	67,627	.....
2	Bijapur *	10,99,416*	1,07,337	1,83,978	328
3	Dharwar *	1,76,353	10,380	38,969	.....
4	Kanara	71,441	5,266	20,567	212
5	Kolaba	5,520	500	1,159	.....
6	Ratnagiri	2,431	.....	694	.....
	Total for Southern Division	17,13,049	1,50,878	3,12,994	540
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1925-26	78,36,970	4,88,773	16,16,611	2,380
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1924-25	1,02,16,898	2,94,309	26,70,675	4,141

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1925.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Belgaum	25,644	2,330	3,17,656	148	
2	Bijapur *	10,177	2,681	10,22,447	1	
3	Dharwar *	987	117	1,47,764	2,385	
4	Kanara	25	.....	55,928	.....	
5	Kolaba	.....	.....	4,861	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	1,737	.....	
	Total for Southern Division	36,833	5,128	15,50,393	2,534	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1925-26	2,74,875	37,403	67,06,752	80,800	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1924-25	1,30,379	69,716	78,36,427	77,168	

* The difference between the figures in this column and those in column 9 of the last year's statement is due to correction of mistakes subsequently detected by Collectors.

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM IX.—INTEREST

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1925.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Belgaum	2,982	28,832	25,838	.....
2	Bijapur	25,931*	99,283	1,00,841	951
3	Dharwar	7671	14,012	14,250	.....
4	Kanara	814	3,538	3,470	.....
5	Kolaba	.....	380	380	.....
6	Ratnagiri	73	123	196	.....
	Total for Southern Division ...	30,567	1,46,168	1,44,975	951
	Total of Interest for the Presidency Proper for 1925-26	3,91,496	6,38,799	5,90,091	1,561
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1924-25	6,24,436	7,93,302	9,84,659	896

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1926.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Belgaum	2,889	1,570	5,976	.....	
2	Bijapur	4,187	2,381	23,422	13	
3	Dharwar	480	16	529	.....	
4	Kanara	4	.....	882	.....	
5	Kolaba	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total for Southern Division ...	7,560	3,967	30,809	13	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency Proper for 1925-26	75,740	17,233	4,38,649	28	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1924-25	74,574	35,369	4,32,203	646	

* The difference between the figures in this column and those in column 9 of the last year's statement is due to correction of mistakes subsequently detected by the Collector.

† Includes Rs. 52 on account of voluntary payments shown in column 10 of the last year's statement.

APPENDIX No. III—

Statement showing details of areas in the districts of Northern, Cen

No.	District.	Gross area.	De		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	NORTHERN DIVISION.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,469,367	6,913	389,740	120,319
2	Kaira ...	1,029,208	908	57,773	91,924
3	Panch Mahals ...	1,027,960	35,055	61,735	Others ... 33,195 Forest ... 212,222 245,417
4	Broach ...	938,985	54,226	144,933	55,899
5	Surat ...	1,058,250	99,181	56,740	Others ... 61,549 Forest ... 41,747 103,296
6	Thana ...	2,191,562	51,344	158,046	Others ... 80,505 Forest ... 917,001 997,506
	Total for 1925-26 ...	8,715,332	247,627	868,967	Others ... 443,331 Forest ... 1,170,970 1,614,301
					Others ... 436,218 Forest ... 1,174,146
	Total for 1924-25 ...	8,714,144	246,024	862,439	1,610,364
	CENTRAL DIVISION.				
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,223	11,453	332,160	Others ... 124,580 Forest ... 532,766
2	East Khandesh ...	2,908,700	10,610	263,147	Others ... 102,593 Forest ... 415,059
3	West Khandesh ...	3,481,180	16,309	654,478	Others ... 92,398 Forest ... 1,007,643
4	Nasik ...	3,771,575	15,899	260,490	Others ... 137,856 Forest ... 815,685
5	Poona ...	3,427,715	809	275,838	Others ... 141,556 Forest ... 433,767
6	Satara ...	3,142,278	9,701	230,976	Others ... 91,096 Forest ... 450,966
7	Sholapur ...	2,916,161	3,423	161,066	Others ... 101,137 Forest ... 117,001
	Total ...	23,889,832	68,204	2,178,155	Others ... 791,216 Forest ... 3,772,887

DISTRICT FORM No. I

tral, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions for the year 1925-26

duct.			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,380	88,031	250,125	1,106,825	103,690	402,344
319	15,752	57,109	381,561	82,550	341,212
331	32,941	208,514	98,096	170,956	174,915
171	18,272	41,731	406,564	29,763	187,486
663	21,928	2,219	631,795	37,087	105,341
3,816	8,129	358	851,222	8,311	112,630
6,680	185,053	560,056	3,476,063	432,457	1,324,128
6,372	211,857	561,230	3,464,843	426,431	1,324,284
460	37,766	311	2,554,934	13,696	634,097
1,741	52,203	595	1,771,772	36,340	254,640
655	137,983	24	1,047,286	378,938	145,466
1,128	59,805	244	1,983,874	94,040	402,554
30,441	14,438	447	1,885,620	16,174	628,625
1,097	20,535	2,007	1,420,352	5,867	909,681
1,216	13,129	372	2,081,454	57,217	380,146
36,738	335,859	4,000	12,745,292	602,272	3,355,209

APPENDIX No. III—

No.	District.	Gross area.	Do		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Uncultivable.	Land not available for Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.
1	2	3.	4	5	6
	CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Extra Territorial ...	4,963	.....	3	Others ... 4,243 Forest ... 592
	Total for 1925-26 ...	23,894,795	68,20[illegible]	2,178,158	Others ... 795,459 Forest ... 3,773,479
	Total for 1924-25 ...	23,889,568	67,384	2,179,226	Others ... 807,811 Forest ... 3,772,071
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.				
1	Belgaum ...	2,837,081	27,235	83,836	Others ... 106,244 Forest ... 447,952
2	Bijapur ...	3,652,981	19,635	122,358	Others ... 73,623 Forest ... 176,340
3	Dharwar ...	2,878,897	13,087	60,638	Others ... 162,289 Forest ... 241,306
4	Kanara ...	2,526,089	767	48,599	Others ... 22,635 Forest ... 2,066,180
5	Kolaba ...	1,385,436	18,504	194,157	Others ... 36,414 Forest ... 329,362
6	Ratnagiri ...	2,563,877	8,062	704,847	Others ... 18,183 Forest ... 12,606
	Extra Territorial ...	6,212	... ...	63	.....
	Total for 1925-26 ...	15,850,573	87,290	1,214,498	Others ... 419,388 Forest ... 3,273,746 8,693,134
	Total for 1924-25 ...	15,850,515	87,905	1,214,655	Others ... 419,682 Forest ... 3,275,732 3,695,414
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.				
	Bombay Suburban 1925-26 ..	98,904	7,517	7,364	Others ... 22,709 Forest ... 3,930
	Total for Bombay Suburban for 1924-25 ...	98,977	7,411	7,084	Others ... 22,542 Forest ... 3,921
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1925-26 ...	48,559,604	410,638	4,268,987	9,903,012
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1924-25 ...	48,553,204	408,724	4,263,704	9,912,133

District Form No. I—*contd.*

duct.			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
.....	19	56	.....	.....	50
36,738	335,878	4,056	12,745,292	602,272	3,355,259
20,890	337,943	4,062	12,746,215	599,152	3,354,814
1,458	32,645	173	1,143,815	8,859	984,861
570	25,728	83	2,161,133	17,743	1,055,768
776	36,915	218	1,594,730	13,543	755,395
353	38,053	5,608	336,320	4,902	2,672
1,321	2,637	671	724,690	59	77,631
243	1,373	5,080	1,590,522	4,212	218,749
.....	.....	.....	3,013	.....	3,136
4,721	137,351	11,633	7,554,213	49,318	3,098,215
4,112	445,473	12,337	7,545,456	46,345	3,098,818
1,309	377	1,235	23,565	42	34,786
1,218	378	1,243	23,713	42	35,346
49,448	658,659	577,180	23,799,133	1,084,059	7,812,388
32,592	695,651	578,872	23,780,227	1,071,970	7,813,262

APPENDIX No. IV—

Incidence of Land Revenue Assessment on area and in the year ending

Nature of Tenure.		Total area less Indian States.	Deduct.		Balance, *i.e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available.	
District.	Nature of tenure.		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which the returns required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.
1	—	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Gujarat						
Ahmedabad ...	Rayatwari ...	1,145,180	624,101	6,196	514,883	448,367
	Zamindari ...	1,324.187	379,732	17,050	927,405	555,950
Kaira ...	Rayatwari ...	961,308	498,119	7	463,182	438,304
	Zamindari ...	67,900	66,878	1,022	.....	.....
Panch Mahals ...	Rayatwari ...	751,943	482,898	.....	269,045	250,447
	Zamindari ...	276,017	276,017	.....	.....	.....
Broach ...	Rayatwari ...	934,695	498,367	.....	436,327	388,930
	Zamindari ...	4,291	4,291	.....	.....	.....
Surat ...	Rayatwari ...	1,056,380	388,916	.....	667,464	647,469
	Zamindari ...	1,870	454	.....	1,416	.....
Total for Gujarat .	Rayatwari ...	4,849,506	2,492,401	6,203	2,350,901	2,173,577
	Zamindari ...	1,674,265	727,372	18,072	928,821	555,950
Thana ...	Rayatwari ...	2,190,424	1,331,412	12	859,000	519,097
	Zamindari ...	1,137	639	498	.....	.....
Total for Northern Division.	Rayatwari ...	7,039,930	3,823,813	6,215	3,209,901	2,692,674
	Zamindari ...	1,675,402	728,011	18,570	928,821	555,950
Grand Total for Northern Division.	.....	8,715,332	4,551,824	24,785	4,138,722	3,248,624

DISTRICT FORM No. IV

population in each District in the Northern Division
31st July 1926

Total revenue from land (excluding cesses) of District (column 2)	Population of district (column 2)	Total revenue from land per head of population (columns 5 and 6)	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4(a))	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4)		Population of fully assessed area	Land Revenue assessment per head of population	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants	
				For total area	For cultivated area			Number	Aggregate population
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
19,30,723	893,388	2 2 8	10,30,549	2 0 0	2 4 9	649,647	1 9 5	3	312,782
...	...	...	4,19,176	0 7 3	0 12 1	203,922	2 0 11	...	...
22,22,658	711,505	3 2 0	15,52,691	3 5 8	3 8 8	638,873	2 6 11	5	83,927
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,25,783	374,860	1 2 2	2,65,556	0 15 10	1 1 0	288,374	0 14 9	2	43,055
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,74,611	307,745	7 1 1	16,85,069	3 13 9	4 5 4	301,618	5 9 5	3	64,627
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,59,435	674,351	3 10 4	22,41,589	3 5 9	3 7 5	653,044	3 6 11	3	147,803
...	...	...	1,951	1 6 1	...	762	2 9 0	...	...
93,13,210	2,958,849	3 1 9	67,75,454	2 14 1	3 1 10	2,531,556	2 10 9	16	652,194
...	...	...	4,21,127	0 7 3	0 12 1	204,684	2 0 11	...	...
14,90,158	759,916	1 15 5	12,48,223	1 7 3	2 6 6	735,456	1 11 2	4	63,022
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,07,03,368	3,718,765	2 14 1	80,23,677	2 8 0	2 15 8	3,267,012	2 7 3	20	715,216
...	...	...	4,21,127	0 7 3	0 12 1	204,684	2 0 11	...	...
1,07,03,368	3,718,765	2 14 1	84,44,804	2 0 8	2 9 7	3,471,696	2 6 11	20	715,216

APPENDIX No. IV—

Incidence of Land Revenue Assessment on area and in the year ending

Nature of Tenure		Total area less Indian States	Deduct		Balance, i.e., fully assessed area for which returns are available	
District	Nature of Tenure		Area not fully assessed	Area for which the returns required for this table are not available	Total	Cultivated
1	—	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
West Khandesh ...	Rayatwari ...	3,481,180	2,054,988	.....	1,426,192	1,258,443
East Khandesh ...	Do. ...	2,908,700	910,511	189,558	1,808,631	1,758,082
Nasik ...	Do. ...	3,771,575	1,693,661	807	2,077,107	1,717,586
Ahmednagar ...	Do. ...	4,242,221	1,673,590	.....	2,568,631	2,105,347
Poona ...	Do. ...	3,422,753	1,520,956	.....	1,901,797	1,470,175
Sholapur ...	Do. ...	2,916,162	777,491	.....	2,138,670	1,798,759
Satara ...	Do. ...	3,142,278	1,716,059	.....	1,426,219	1,220,124
Total ...	Do. ...	23,884,869	10,347,256	190,365	13,347,247	11,328,516

DISTRICT FORM No. IV

population in each District in the Bombay Presidency 31st July 1926

Total revenue from land (excluding cesses) of District (column 2)	Population of district (column 2)	Total revenue from land per head of population (columns 5 and 6)	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4(a))	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4)		Population of fully assessed area	Land revenue assessment per head of population	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants	
				For total area	For cultivated area			No.	Aggregate population
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
22,95,480	641,847	3 9 2	20,46,776	1 7 0	1 10 2	573,121	3 9 2	2	44,447
36,53,415	1,075,837	3 6 4	33,26,797	1 13 5	1 14 3	1,075,837	3 1 6	10	157,744
20,60,400	832,576	2 7 7	17,65,584	0 13 7	1 0 5	762,550	2 5 1	6	121,735
22,29,196	731,552	3 0 9	19,34,361	0 12 1	0 14 8	660,653	2 14 10	2	62,615
17,62,474	1,009,033	1 11 11	14,02,241	0 11 10	0 15 3	865,449	1 15 8	3	245,401
14,39,130	742,010	1 15 0	12,30,894	0 9 3	0 10 11	708,590	1 11 10	3	166,865
25,15,220	1,026,259	2 7 3	20,66,824	1 7 2	1 11 1	773,950	2 10 9	3	43,920
1,59,55,315	6,059,114	2 10 2	1,37,73,477	1 0 6	1 3 5	5,421,150	2 8 8	29	842,727

APPENDIX No. IV—

Incidence of Land Revenue Assessment on area and population in the year ending

Nature of tenure		Total area less Indian States	Deduct		Balance, *i.e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available	
District or Division	Nature of tenure		Area not fully assessed	Area for which the returns required for this table are not available	Total	Cultivated
1	—	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)
SOUTHERN DIVISION*		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Karnatak						
Belgaum ...	Rayatwari ...	2,837,082	1,648,429	35,949	1,152,704	985,997
Bijapur ...	Do. ...	3,652,981	1,474,018	.....	2,178,963	1,956,061
Dharwar ...	Do. ...	2,878,897	1,265,125	5,498	1,608,273	1,486,262
Total	for Karnatak ...	9,368,960	4,387,572	41,447	4,939,940	4,428,320
Kolaba ...	Rayatwari ...	865,351	383,696	55,649	426,006	233,995
	Zamindari ...	520,085	213,659	9,293	297,133	104,050
Ratnagiri ...	Rayatwari ...	728,542	330,617	.....	397,925	180,382
	Zamindari ...	1,835,335	529,446	108,504	1,197,385	.....
Kanara ...	Rayatwari ...	2,526,089	2,179,259	.....	346,830	241,404
Total for Southern Division.	Rayatwari ...	13,488,942	7,221,144	97,096	6,110,701	5,084,101
	Zamindari ...	2,355,420	743,105	117,797	1,494,518	104,050
	Grand Total for Southern Division ...	15,844,362	8,024,249	214,893	7,605,219	51,88,151
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION						
Bombay Suburban.	Rayatwari ...	86,820	70,503	394	15,933	11,402
	Zamindari ...	12,081	4,794	1,778	5,509	5,509
Total for the Presidency Proper ...		48,543,464	22,998,626	432,215	25,112,630	19,782,202

*The incidence of combined land revenue per head of population is

*The decrease was due to remissions

District Form No. IV

in each District in the Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions 31st July 1926

Total revenue from land (excluding cesses) of District (Col. 2)	Population of District (Col. 2)	Total revenues from land per head of population (Cols. 5 & 6)	Land Revenue assessment on fully assessed area (Col. 4(a))	Incidence per acre of land revenue (Col. 8) on fully assessed area (Col. 4).		Population of fully assessed area	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (Col. 8÷ 11)	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants	
				For total area	For cultivated area			No. of towns	Aggregate population
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
18,43,218	9,52,993	1 14 11	13,46,675	1 2 8	1 5 10	952,996	1 6 7	3	73,736
16,24,451	7,96,876	2 0 7	12,31,392	0 9 0	1 10 1	703,206	1 12 0	4	78,512
30,45,429	10,36,149	2 15 0	22,96,051	1 6 10	1 8 9	963,475	2 6 2	4	159,094
65,12,893	27,86,021	2 5 5	48,74,118	0 15 9	1 1 7	2,619,677	1 13 9	11	311,342
15,33,666	5,62,942	2 11 7	11,28,457	2 10 5	4 13 2	368,038	3 1 1	...	...
			3,10,188	1 0 8	2 15 8	160,779	1 14 10	...	...
9,91,382	11,54,244	0 13 9	3,66,489	0 14 9	2 0 6	427,416	0 13 9	4	70,886
			5,87,725	0 7 10	...	647,190	0 14 6		
10,21,951	4,01,727	2 8 8	9,55,116	2 13 11	4 1 11	401,727	2 7 8	2	28,942
1,00,59,897	49,04,934	2 0 10	73,64,180	1 3 3	1 7 2	3,8 6,858	1 14 10	17	4,11,170
			8,97,913	0 9 7	8 10 1	807,969	1 1 9		
1,00,59,897	49,04,934	2 0 10	82,62,093	1 1 5	1 9 5	4,624,827	1 12 7	17	4,11,170
2,11,867	1,54,922	1 5 11	58,389	3 10 8	.5 1 11	72,795	0 12 10	2	55,330
...	...	...	8,746	1 9 5	1 9 5	12,574	0 11 2		
3,69,30,447	14,837,735	2 7 10	3,05,47,509	1 3 6	1 8 8	13 603,043	2 0 11	68	2,034,443

Rs. 2-0-10 (column 7) against Rs. 2-2-8 in the last quinquennium.
on account of short crops, etc.

APPENDIX No. V—

Return of Major and Minor Coercive Processes in the in the Revenue Year

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,982	56,376	1,537	39	2,212	493
Kaira	2,761	39,646	2,109	221	4,136	796
Panch Mahals	703	4,462	445	4	14	3
Broach	247	4,535	183	34	489	69
Surat	333	11,284	282	1	284	71
Thana	2,418	1,16,576	2,105	1,017	25,773	3,518
Total ...	8,444	2,32,879	6,661	1,316	32,908	4,950
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	320	6,006	263	67	2,701	626
East Khandesh	526	18,691	469	166	6,686	1,662
West Khandesh ...	1,083	26,672	977	8	384	56
Nasik	150	6,144	140	533	8,390	1,661
Poona	1,817	44,443	1,594	106	3,703	912
Satara	79	607	48	374	5,062	1,089
Sholapur	78	1,858	69	96	2,030	428
Total ..	4,053	1,04,421	3,560	1,350	28,956	6,434

DISTRICT FORM No. VI.

Districts of Northern and Central Division ending 31st July 1926.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
3	106	2	52	3,022	325 0 0	525	...	...	...
17	3,876	153	1	2	1 0 0	2	...	...	...
1	11	18	3	10	9 0 0	10	...	...	...
3	40	16	*6	*1	*0 1 14	*1	...	...	...
1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	213	37	37	2,826	565 0 0	2,260	108	204	198
31	4,247	229	99	5,861	900 1 14	2,798	108	204	198
29	751	446	169	6,149	5,077 0 0	6,317	...	...	...
2	33	1	6	93	60 0 0	93	...	...	...
1	11	11	13	160	118 0 0	148	...	...	...
24	1,167	840	15	185	212 0 0	122	12	4	24
54	835	44	10	94	63 0 0	34	...	...	...
6	412	*55	19	169	97 0 0	168	...	...	...
8	89	14	8	164	252 0 0	110	11	14	37
119	3,248	1,411	240	7,014	5,879 0 0	6,992	23	18	61

APPENDIX No. V—

Return of Major and Minor Coercive Processes in the *in the Revenue Year*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—*contd.*				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as G. waste.		Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	A g. a.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	...	...	325 0 0	525	...	...	...
Kaira	...	...	1 0 0	2	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	4	6	5 0 0	4	..	...	..
Broach	...	...	0 1 4	1	...	.	...
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	...	...	457 0 0	2,056	...	...	...
Total ...	4	6	788 1 14	2,588	...	...	...
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	...	...	2,041 0 0	1,365	...	...	...
East Khandesh	...	..	60 0 0	93	...	..	..
West Khandesh	...	..	83 0 0	137	...	...	...
Nasik	...	.	200 0 0	118	3	3,293	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	4	41	10
Satara	...	...	97	168	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	241 0 0	97	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	2,722 0 0	1,978	7	3,334	10

DISTRICT FORM No. VI—*contd.*

Districts of Northern and Central Divisions ending 31st July 1926—contd.

Property, S. 155.					Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157,	Remarks.
Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by G.		
	Area...	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	*These cases relate to plots of village site land.
...	...	..	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	12	5	539	...	..	
16	7	12	985	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	..	*Out of six the property was sold in four cases only. In the remaining two cases the persons paid the amount in time.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	19	17	1,524	...	...	

APPENDIX No. V—

Return of Major and Minor Coercive Processes in the in the Revenue year

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Southern Division.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	708	8,802 0 0	631 0 0	2,749	27,903 0 0	3,277 0 0
Bijapur	147	5,314 0 0	89 0 0	124	1,901 0 0	438 0 0
Dharwar	399	6,745 0 0	336 0 0	530	9,894 0 0	1,737 0 0
Kanara	80	4,431 0 0	130 0 0	3,888	24,131 0 0	3,105 0 0
Kolaba	43	3,715 0 0	42 0 0	129	3,465 0 0	665 0 0
Ratnagiri	39	1,036 0 0	32 0 0	253	4,033 0 0	833 0 0
Total ...	1,416	30,043 0 0	1,260 0 0	7,673	71,327 0 0	10,055 0 0
Bombay Suburban Division.						
South Salsette	824	13,288 4 7	631 0 0	6	492 11 7	38 3 3
Ambernath	17	353 11 10	14 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	841	13,642 0 5	645 0 0	6	492 11 7	38 3 3
Total for the Presidency Proper, 1925-26 ...	14,754	3,80,965 0 5	12,126 0 0	10,345	1,33,683 11 7	21,477 3 3
Total for the Presidency Proper, 1924-25 ...	13,227	3,51,871 0 0	11,385 0 0	7,417	1,12,713 0 0	19,121 0 0

DISTRICT FORM NO. VI—*contd.*

Districts of Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions ending 31st July 1926.

Distraint of Movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
							Sold.		
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
5	405	42	20	376	*177 0 0	306	...	...	...
18	336	79	13	304	†239 0 0	122	...	...	...
1	17	18	54	2,484	‡650 0 0	1,076	7	14	90
5	301	508	41	1,974	358 0 0	771	30	57	191
49	966	283	1	5	1 0 0	4	...	...	...
58	1,256	89	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
136	3,281	1,019	129	5,143	1,425 0 0	2,279	37	71	281
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
286	10,776	2,659	468	18,018	8,204 1 14	12,069	168	293	540
327	18,539	3,519	438	11,754	8,208 0 0	6,205	157	183	1,365

* An area of 131 acres was released from forfeiture on payment of arrears before sale.

† An area of 45 acres was released from forfeiture on payment of arrears, and sale proceedings were in progress with respect to 194 acres.

‡ An area of 544 acres was released from forfeiture on payment of arrears, and sale proceedings were in progress with respect to 60 acres.

APPENDIX No. V—

Return of Major and Minor Coercive Processes in the *in the Revenue year*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—*contd.*			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as G. waste.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	17	18	19	20
Southern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Belgaum	.....	.....	46 0 0	25
Bijapur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dharwar	.....	.....	39 0 0	25
Kanara	83	217	245 0 0	497
Kolaba	.....	.....	1 0 0	4
Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	83	217	331 0 0	551
Bombay Suburban Division.				
South Salsette	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambernath	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the Presidency Proper, 1925-26 ...	87	223	3,841 1 14	5,117
Total for the Presidency Proper, 1924-25 ...	1,173	695	5,285 0 0	4,199

DISTRICT FORM NO. VI—*concld.*

Districts of Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions ending 31st July 1926.

Other immovable property, S. 155.								Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157.	Remarks.
No. of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by G.		
				Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
7	3,334	10	16	19	17	1,524	...	.....	
4	12,341	1,211	63	8	18	110	...	.....	

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

B—Sind

W. F. HUDSON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind

1. Season

The season under report was on the whole not satisfactory. The inundation was only a moderate one. The river commenced to rise late and began to fall rapidly from the middle of August and never rose again. The fair irrigating level of 13 feet at Bukkur was first attained on the 7th July. This level and above lasted for a period of 32 days against 50 days in 1924, 16 days in 1923, 32 days in 1922 and 33 days, the average of the previous three years. On the Kotri gauge, the fair irrigating level of 17 feet was first recorded on the 27th June. This level and over lasted for a period of 76 days as compared with 86 days in 1924, 76 days in 1923, 102 days in 1922 and an average of 88 days for the previous three years. The highest recorded levels during the year were 15·7 feet on the Bukkur gauge on 9th August and 22·1 feet on the Kotri gauge on 17th August, as compared with 16·6 feet on the Bukkur gauge on the 11th August 1924 and 23·6 feet on the Kotri gauge on the 19th August 1924, and the recorded maximum readings of 17·9 feet and 23·8 feet respectively.

During the year the river protective bunds breached at two places in the Tatta and Sujawal talukas of the Karachi district. The breach in the latter place resulted in the destruction of kharif crops over an area of about 15,000 acres. Relief measures in the shape of remission of land revenue, grants of takavi loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, free grants of timber and free grazing of cattle in forests were adopted to alleviate the suffering of agriculturists.

The rainfall was much below the average. This fact coupled with the late rise and early fall of the river caused a general shrinkage of the area under cultivation and resulted in the withering of crops necessitating the grant of remissions of land revenue on a large scale.

The Desert part of the Thar Parkar district was practically rainless, and this caused a scarcity of fodder and grain. The supply of water for drinking purposes was also inadequate in that area. A large number of cattle owners migrated with their cattle to the neighbouring States and Sind districts. To relieve the distress Government sanctioned a special grant of one lakh of rupees—Rs. 70,000 for distribution as takavi for the purchase of Kadbi, cotton seed and grain, and Rs. 30,000 for the improvement of water-supply. The District Local Board contributed a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the latter object. A non-official Relief Committee also came to the rescue of the sufferers; they collected funds and opened relief camps in some convenient localities and every possible facility was given to the committee in the transport of fodder and grain. The concession rates specified in the statement appended to Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 2820 dated the 4th October 1920,

were extended to the consignments of fodder booked by the committee to several stations on the North-Western and the Jodhpur Railways. The situation was thus eased to a great extent.

The areas other than the Desert tract referred to above which suffered from a dearth of fodder, were the Kohistan and the barani tracts of the Kotri, Karachi and Tatta talukas, but as is customary with the cattle owners at such times, they removed their cattle to the riverain tracts.

The reported mortality from contagious diseases fell from 5,519 in the previous year to 2,943. Rinderpest was responsible for 519 deaths, hæmorrhagic septicæmia for 449 and pleuro-pneumonia for 837 deaths. The number of animals inoculated against rinderpest was 3,754 and against hæmorrhagic septicæmia 1,898.

Public health was generally good as was to be expected in a comparatively rainless year. Malaria was present in a mild form. Where necessary, Sub-Medical Service officers were deputed to give the required assistance, and the free distribution of quinine proceeded as usual. Small-pox prevailed throughout the Province and was rather severe in the Karachi district where it accounted for 371 Deaths. Influenza broke out only in one village in the Nawabshah district but was promptly checked by resort to medical measures. Cholera was practically absent. There was the usual annual recrudescence of plague in Karachi, resulting in the death of 50 persons.

2. Gross revenue

(Column 6 of Appendix I)

The total figures under this head show a net increase of ·02 lakhs or ·006 per cent. over the preceding year's figures; the increase being small calls for no comment.

3. Alienations

(Column 9 of Appendix I)

Under this head there is a net decrease of ·25 lakhs in the figures of the previous year. It is contributed by the Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad and Karachi districts. The largest decrease, *viz.*, Rs. 18 lakhs occurs in the Hyderabad district due mainly to increased cultivation in jagir lands and to the rectification of errors. The comparatively small differences in the case of other districts individually call for no remarks.

4. Net Government Revenue

(Column 13 of Appendix I)

There is a decrease under this head of Rs. 11·81 lakhs over the previous year's figures. The decrease is shared by all the districts and is mostly due to the shrinkage of cultivation consequent on low inundation and insufficient rainfall. Taking the districts individually, the Larkana district shows the largest decrease, *viz.*, Rs. 3·34 lakhs. Next come the Sukkur and the Upper Sind Frontier districts which show a decrease of Rs. 2·72 and 2·20 lakhs respectively.

In the Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts the decreases amount to Rs. 1·21 and 1·12 lakhs respectively, and in the Karachi and Hyderabad districts Rs. ·64 and ·58 lakhs respectively.

The figures in column 13 include 'hakabo' levied on alienated holdings and credited to the Public Works Department. This item amounted to Rs. 1,07,228 during the year under report against Rs. 95,048 in the preceding year. The increase is due to a revision of the 'hakabo' rates in view of the enhancement sanctioned in Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 5882 dated the 20th June 1924.

5. Miscellaneous Government Revenue as shown in the Talebands

(Column 16 of Appendix I)

The provincial total under this head shows a net decrease of Rs. ·77 lakhs compared with the previous year's figures. The decrease is contributed by all the districts except Sukkur and Nawabshah. It is most marked (Rs. ·60 lakhs) in the Hyderabad district, and is ascribed mainly to less realizations from the sale of occupancy rights and from fines for unauthorized cultivation. The latter cause is also chiefly responsible for the decrease of Rs. ·48, ·10, ·10 and ·06 lakhs in the Thar Parkar, Upper Sind Frontier, Larkana and Karachi districts respectively. On the other hand, the increase of ·24 lakhs in the Nawabshah district is due to income from the "malkano" levied on plots disposed of in the town of Nawabshah, and the increase of Rs. ·33 lakhs in the Sukkur district to larger realizations from ground rent, occupancy price and other miscellaneous items.

The realizations from non-agricultural assessment are as under:—

District	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier	9,698
Sukkur	53,829
Larkana	21,315
Nawabshah	41,605
Hyderabad	29,669
Thar Parkar	6,025
Karachi	47,894
Total ..	2,10,035

6. Remissions

(Column 20 of Appendix I)

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year was Rs. 10·94 lakhs against Rs. 6·10 lakhs in the preceding year. The net increase of Rs. 4·84 lakhs over the preceding year's figures is shared by all the districts except Hyderabad and Karachi which show decreases of Rs. ·14 and ·61 lakhs respectively due to fewer remissions on the score of floods. The increase is principally due to the fact, that remissions on account of insufficiency of water-supply, which amounted to only Rs. 1·11 lakhs in the previous year, rose to Rs. 8·90 lakhs in the year under report.

The other principal causes of remissions are shown below in comparison with the preceding year's figures :—

	1924-25		1925-26	
	Rs.		Rs.	
(1) Floods ..	.. 3·24	lakhs	·83	lakhs
(2) Locusts and other insects	.. ·22	,,	·62	,,
(3) Fallow assessment ..	.. ·25	,,	·17	,,
(4) Kalar .	.. ·24	,,	·11	,,

The remissions under the head "other causes" during the year under report amounted to Rs. ·19 lakhs against Rs. ·14 lakhs in the previous year.

7. Suspensions

(Columns 33 and 35 of Appendix I)

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. 1·05 lakhs against Rs. ·52 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount Rs. ·82 lakhs relate to the year under report and Rs. ·23 lakhs to previous years.

8. Revenue for collection

(Column 21 of Appendix I)

As a result of the unsatisfactory inundation the net revenue for collection after deducting remissions fell from Rs. 120·70 lakhs to Rs. 103·16 lakhs, *i.e.*, by 14·53 per cent. Adding to this the previous years' balances (Rs. ·69 lakhs) after deducting the amounts written off as irrecoverable, the total amount for collection during the year came to Rs. 103·85 lakhs as against Rs. 121·91 lakhs in the previous year.

9. Collections

(Columns 26, 29 and 32 of Appendix I)

The collections on account of the current year's revenue were satisfactory, amounting to Rs. 102·13 lakhs or 99 per cent. of the demand as against 99·65 per cent. in the preceding year. The percentages of the various districts are compared below :—

	1924-25	1925-26
Upper Sind Frontier..	100	99·64
Sukkur	99·93	99·75
Larkana	99·82	99·88
Nawabshah	99·52	99·69
Hyderabad	99·33	99·34
Thar Parkar	99·90	94·24
Karachi	98·56	98·79

The collections on account of former years amounted to Rs. ·32 lakhs out of a net demand of Rs. ·69 lakhs or 45·82 per cent. as against

63·73 per cent. in 1924-25. The respective percentages for the several districts are compared below :—

	1924-25	1925-26
Upper Sind Frontier..	95·71	100
Sukkur	49·38	28·53
Larkana	85·43	78·22
Nawabshah	80·96	56·88
Hyderabad	67·82	21·90
Thar Parkar	63·26	81·09
Karachi	29·74	44·12

10. Balances

(Columns 33—37 of Appendix I and Appendix II)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,40,524 as against Rs. 85,876 in the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 6,192 have since been recovered leaving a net balance for recovery of Rs. 1,34,332 of which Rs. 36,500 relate to former years and Rs. 97,832 to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Under suspension	96,430
(*b*) Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards in Sind	14,115
(*c*) Under correspondence for remission	24
(*d*) Misappropriated by a tapedar	2,178
(*e*) Under legal process for recovery	10,760
(*f*) Due from Agricultural Department	3
(*g*) Due from the khatedars of Barani tracts in the Karachi district who migrated in search of pasture for cattle ..	10,822
Total ..	1,34,332

The increase of Rs. 51,926 over the last year's figures in authorized arrears shown under head (*a*) is shared by all the districts and is due to the unfavourable nature of the season. The improvement noted last year in the recovery of arrears from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards, was maintained during the year under report, the outstandings being reduced from Rs. 16,990 to Rs. 14,115. The unauthorized arrears under heads (*e*) and (*g*) amount to Rs. 21,582, against Rs. 22,103 in the preceding year.

As regards the sum of Rs. 2,178 misappropriated by a tapedar, Government have in their Resolution No. 6805/24 dated 8th November 1926, accorded sanction to the writing off of Rs. 1,586 and the balance of Rs. 592 is being recovered from the tapedar's surety in monthly instalments of Rs. 30 each.

By Government Resolution No. 5140 dated the 22nd July 1890, the previous year's balances which were shown as recoverable in appendix II for the year 1924-25 but were not recovered during the year, have to be separately accounted for. These balances had decreased from Rs. 43,897 to Rs. 37,462 by the close of the year and are accounted for in Statement B.

11. Coercive process

(Appendix V)

In all the districts excepting Thar Parkar there was a decrease in the number of notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code. Increase in the Thar Parkar district is due to the fact that a large number of notices had to be issued for the recovery of local cess in the Desert tract, the individual amounts of land revenue due having been already remitted or suspended owing to the failure of crops for want of sufficient rains. As the sums of local cess were in several cases insignificant being even less than the notice fee chargeable on them, the Collector remitted the latter and the aggregate of such remissions amounted to Rs. 9,361.

No action was taken under section 148 of the Land Revenue Code in the Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur, Larkana and Hyderabad districts. In the remaining districts, *viz.*, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar and Karachi, the number of individuals proceeded against was 198,262 and 117 respectively. Penalties aggregating Rs. 1,483 imposed on defaulting khatedars in the Thar Parkar district had to be remitted by the Collector, as the defaulters' failure to pay the arrears was not due to contumacy, but to the effects of an unfavourable season. The number of individuals proceeded against under section 154 of the Land Revenue Code rose from 16 to 22 in the year under report and that under section 155 fell from 4 to 1. The figures in column 17, representing forfeitures, show a reduction of 121 cases due to the suspension of the fallow rules in the lands comprised in the Barrage zone and in the non-barrage area on the restricted canals.

12. Miscellaneous Revenue not included in the Talebands (district form X)

The total amount of realizations under this head was Rs. 95,084 against Rs. 1,36,366 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to smaller receipts on account of interest on takavi advances.

13. Area

(Appendix IV)

There is a net decrease of 65,620 acres in the total area of the Province (column 3). It is mainly due to the transfer of a considerable area from the Jati taluka of the Karachi district to the Cutch State, owing to the rectification of the boundary between Sind and the State under the authority of Government of India's letter No. 3583-1A, dated the 11th November 1913, embodied in Government Resolution No. 1192 dated the 24th February 1914. The decrease of 743 acres in the Upper Sind Frontier district is attributed to the rectification of errors in the area under 'kachas'. All other districts show an increase. The small increase in the Thar Parkar district calls for no comment, and the increases of 337,571 and 1,225 acres in the Larkana, Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts respectively are mainly due to the formation of 'kachas' by the river and survey operations. The increase of 2,349 acres in the Sukkur district is ascribed partly to survey operations and partly to errors detected in the previous year's figures.

Column 4 (unassessed cultivable land) shows an increase of 10,214 acres which is shared by all the districts except Thar Parkar and Karachi. This is almost entirely due to less cultivation on account of the unfavourable inundation and scanty rainfall. The decrease of 661 acres in the Thar Parkar district is attributed to the transfer of land unfit for cultivation to the head 'uncultivable,' and the decrease of 25,587 acres in the Karachi district is ascribed to the same cause and to the transfer of some area to the head 'occupied assessed land'.

Under the head 'uncultivable land' (column 5) there is a net decrease of 34,529 acres which is shared by the Karachi and Sukkur districts. Taking the districts individually, the largest decrease (42,592 acres) occurs in the Karachi district due to the transfer of land to the Cutch State as mentioned above. The decrease of 756 acres in the Sukkur district is mainly attributed to unauthorised cultivation and to the transfer of some area to the head 'unoccupied cultivable assessed land'. All other districts show an increase which is principally due to decrease in 'khasmokal' cultivation. The sub-joined table shows the area taken up permanently and relinquished in each district during the year under report.

District	Area taken up			Area relinquished
	Unoccupied land taken up	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Upper Sind Frontier ..	2,369	1	2,370	42
Sukkur	2,929	8	2,937	407
Larkana	18	50	68	1
Nawabshah	203	....	203	599
Hyderabad	4,982	....	4,982	27
Thar Parkar	3,287	4,388	7,675	9
Karachi	7,709	5,753	13,462	52
Total for 1925-26 ..	21,497	10,200	31,697	1,137
Total for 1924-25 ..	41,232	3,682	44,914	722

The difference between the area taken up during the year under report and that in the preceding year comes to 13,217 acres and is due to restriction imposed on the grant of land in the Barrage area and on several canals within the non-barrage area.

The information required by Government Resolution No. 8294 dated the 20th November 1899 is given in the sub-joined table.

District	Area of land granted free of malkano	Land granted on payment of malkano		Land sold by auction	
		Area	Amount obtained	Area	Amount obtained
	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier..	32	1,807	3,974	..	..
Sukkur ..	230	2,281	7,924	..	..
Larkana ..	....	60	43	..	..
Nawabshah ..	22	40	135	..	..
Hyderabad ..	302	2,107	17,309	..	..
Thar Parkar ..	7,453	92	332	..	..
Karachi ..	271	12,052	26,388	..	..
Total ..	8,310	18,439	56,105	..	..

The difference of 4,948 acres between the total of the area accounted for in this table and the total given in column 4 of the preceding table, represents fallow forfeited lands restored to their original occupants. Of the total area granted free of malkano, 6,969 acres were given on the restricted tenure in the Desert tract, and 394 acres for the Government Farm in the Thar Parkar district. The remainder cover partly the grants made in lieu of the areas acquired for public purposes, and partly grants made to military pensioners.

The aggregate realizations from malkano are smaller than in the preceding year and the average rate per acre was Rs. 3-1 as against 3-2 in the year 1924-25.

14 Takavi

(*Appendix III*)

Takavi advances made during the year ending 30th September 1926 amounted to Rs. 1·85 lakhs against Rs. 3·09 lakhs in the previous year. Of the former amount Rs. ·97 lakhs were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. ·88 lakhs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, against Rs. 1·85 lakhs and 1·24 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 1·24 lakhs is shared by all the districts except Thar Parkar where increase is due to liberal grants under the Agriculturists' Loans Act on account of the scarcity of fodder caused by scanty rainfall.

Out of the total outstanding balance of Rs. 15·05 lakhs (column 7) against Rs. 18·89 lakhs in the previous year Rs. 8·27 lakhs fell due for collection in the year, of which Rs. 4·82 lakhs or 58·30 per cent. were collected, Rs. ·17 lakhs written off and Rs. 1·32 lakhs suspended, leaving Rs. 1·96 lakhs as unauthorized arrears. These arrears are smaller as compared with those of the previous year and are accounted for in statement C.

The information required by paragraph 5 of Government of India's No. 2156-321-7 of 3rd October 1901, regarding the amount of agricultural loan business is embodied in statement D.

The inspection of takavi works was fairly satisfactory. In all 29 cases of misuse of loans were detected during the year. Immediate recovery of the loans was ordered in 28 cases, and the remaining case is under correspondence.

15. Trade and Industries

There was a decline in the sea-borne trade of the port of Karachi as compared with that of the previous year. The total volume of trade both foreign and coasting was valued at Rs. 84·03 crores against Rs. 109·76 crores in the preceding year. The foreign trade accounted for 78 per cent. of total or Rs. 65·83 crores and coasting trade for 22 per cent. or Rs. 18·20 crores.

Out of the aggregate value of the foreign trade, exports amounted to Rs. 37·10 crores representing a decrease of 33 per cent. from the figure for 1924-25. The decrease was most marked in the case of wheat, shipments having fallen to the low level of 163,094 tons valued at Rs. 2·70 crores against 1,046,255 tons worth Rs. 16·12 crores in the previous year owing to a fall in the world prices. The unfavourable position created by the decline in the value and volume of the export of wheat was to some extent relieved by a notable expansion in the shipments of raw cotton which increased from 119,504 tons valued at Rs. 18·60 crores in 1924-25 to 179·679 tons of the value of Rs. 22·11 crores in the year under review. The value of the foreign import trade also showed a decline from 33·42 crores to 28·73 crores or by 14 per cent. which was chiefly due to an appreciable contraction in the values of cotton manufactures and sugar. Business in these two leading commodities in the import trade was restricted by the large stocks remaining in hand at the close of the previous year and losses suffered by dealers owing to the drop in prices and disastrous speculations in sugar.

The local trade suffered to some extent owing to the shortage of crops and depression in the money market caused by several failures among sugar merchants.

There was no appreciable change in the local industries and manufactures excepting that a considerable number of rice husking factories were newly established in the Larkana district which produces the best rice in the province. Sugarcane pressing industries are reported to be in a prosperous condition. The wheat grinding and oil pressing factories did fairly well. The cotton ginning factories had sufficient work.

The local cloth weaving industry is as usual struggling along with difficulty in face of the competition of the imported commodity. The silk spinning and weaving factory at Larkana continued to work at a loss and is expected to be soon closed down. Silk factory at Rohri is about to close for the same reason, though its products were quite good. The coarse woollen cloth industry suffered from a reduction in the number of sheep owing to the scarcity of fodder in the Desert tract of the Thar Parkar district.

The dyeing and lacquer industries maintain but do not improve their position. The leather tannery at Pano Akil in the Sukkur district was at a stand-still for the first nine months of the year on account of dissensions between the partners, and worked for the last three months only on a small scale.

Other minor industries such as those connected with earthenware, pan grass, metal work and soap continued on their usual small lines.

The co-operative movement is making rapid headway in the province. Owing to the development of co-operative credit societies and the creation of additional co-operation banks, both zamindars and cultivators have improved facilities for obtaining advances.

16. Prices

The unfavourable condition of the season caused a general rise in the prices of food grains. There was a fall in the prices of cotton, which though desirable from the point of view of the millowner disappointed the zamindar. The price of ghee continued to rule high during the year but the recent rainfall after the close of the year has since caused a decline. The same factor has brought down the prices of fodder which were high during the year under report. The prices of imported cloth and sugar were comparatively moderate and this gave some relief to people of the middle class.

17. Labour and wages

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained almost stationary and there was no appreciable change in the rates of cart and camel hire.

Owing to the failure of rains in the Desert tract of the Thar Parkar district there was a large immigration of 'Tharis' to other parts of Sind in search of labour, and the Lloyd Barrage and Public Works Department works furnished ample opportunities for their employment.

The supply of local labour was generally sufficient. In Karachi city it was as usual supplemented by immigration from Cutch.

There was no labour strike or other form of labour unrest in the Province. The relations between the zamindar and the hari were generally good.

18. Special matters

A mixed Committee of officials and non-officials was appointed to examine the Fallow Rules applying to Sind and to consider the question of restoring to the original holders lands forfeited under the rules. The Committee's report and the Commissioner's remarks thereon were submitted to Government on the 6th September 1926.

APPENDIX No. I

APPENDIX No. I—

Contrasted statement showing the gross and net Land 1924-1925 and 1925-1926, together with the amount of balances outstanding on account of the year under report

No.	District	Number of villages			1926-1925, year			
		Government	Alienated	Total	Gross revenue	Deduct—assessment of fallow area exempt from assessment	Remainder	Deductions on account of not alienations
								Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	428	5	433	36,12,470	13,20,842	22,91,628	1,26,554
2	Sukkur ...	694	28	722	55,65,650	12,76,272	42,89,378	1,78,854
3	Larkana ...	733	21	754	75,53,175	15,18,917	60,44,258	8,49,709
4	Nawabshah ...	756	12	768	50,45,781	20,94,931	29,50,850	1,77,481
5	Hyderabad ..	864	68	92	60,52,785	13,17,562	47,35,223	5,38,005
6	Thar Parkar ...	960	2	962	62,32,621	27,27,266	35,05,355	91,264
7	Karachi ...	791	10	801	51,47,182	6,66,987	44,80,195	1,51,737
	Total for 1925-1926 ...	5,223	146	5,369	3,92,19,564	1,09,22,783	2,82,96,782	24,13,604
	Total for 1924-1925 ...	5,219	146	5,365	3,92,17,090	98,52,911	2,93,64,179	24,38,440

DISTRICT FORM No. I

Revenue of the Province of Sind for the Revenue years realisations, remissions and sums written off, and of the and previous years up to the 1st August of each year

under report

Remainder—Government revenue	*Deduct* assessment of		Remainder	Details		*Add*—miscellaneous land revenue as in Taleband	Total	*Deduct* Hakabo credited to Irrigation Department
	Unoccupied cultivable land*	Land—free or specially reduced (including Huri and Kocha)		Revenue proper, being assessment on Government lands	Revenue from alienated lands (including village cess)			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21,65,074	7,07,328	380	14,57,366	14,53,141	4,225	35,472	14,92,838	4,625
38,10,419	23,16,046	5,911	14,88,462	14,66,759	21,703	1,21,134	16,09,596	20,083
51,04,549	27,07,864	2,845	24,83,840	24,66,813	17,027	71,587	25,55,427	16,428
27,73,369	12,99,984	6,175	14,67,210	14,58,185	9,025	1,07,427	15,74,637	9,025
41,97,218	25,43,976	967	16,52,275	16,05,984	46,291	1,25,994	17,78,269	46,016
34,14,091	21,22,560	11,545	12,79,986	12,74,951	5,035	84,323	13,64,309	4,684
43,28,458	33,19,458	794	10,08,206	10,01,839	6,367	1,34,247	11,42,453	6,367
2,58,83,178	†1,50,17,216	28,617	1,08,37,345	1,07,27,672	1,09,673	6,80,184	1,15,17,529	1,07,228
2,69,25,739	‡1,48,78,695	28,705	1,20,18,339	1,19,20,686	97,653	7,57,010	1,27,75,349	95,048

*The assessment will be computed according to the average rate per acre.

†Assessment on unoccupied assessed land	Rs. 42,87,440	‡Assessment on unoccupied assessed land	Rs. 47,18,961
Assessment on unassessed land	1,07,29,776	Assessment on unassessed land	1,01,59,734
Total ...	1,50,17,216	Total ...	1,48,78,695

APPENDIX

No.	District	1925-1926. Remainder land revenue	Total reductions on account of revision settlements and remissions	Balance revenue for collection on account of current year	Balance on account of former years outstanding at the end of last year	Deduct irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years	Remainder
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	14,88,213	1,13,766	13,74,447	123	...	123
2	Sukkur ...	15,89,513	1,69,417	14,20,096	6,995	2,306	4,689
3	Larkana ...	25,38,999	3,05,701	22,33,298	8,046	889	7,157
4	Nawabshah ...	15,65,612	96,139	14,69,474	12,697	212	12,485
5	Hyderabad ...	17,32,253	30,603	17,01,650	18,707	1,996	16,711
6	Thar Parkar ...	13,50,625	2,46,965	11,12,660	5,027	925	4,102
7	Kakachi ...	14,36,096	4,31,823	10,04,273	34,281	10,405	23,876
	Total for 1925-1926 ...	1,14,10,301	10,94,413	1,03,15,888	85,875	16,733	69,143
	Total for 1924-1925 ...	1,26,80,301	6,10,365	1,20,69,936	1,23,695	2,675	1,21,020

No. I—*contd.*

year under report—*contd.*

Total of columns 21 and 24	Realisations up to 31st July						Total realisations
	On account of current year			On account of former years			
	...	Village cess		...	Village cess		
	Land revenue	Rayati (Government villages)	Inami (Alienated villages)	Land revenue	Rayati (Government village)	Inami (Alienated village)	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,74,570	13,69,563	...	...	123	...	...	13,69,686
14,24,785	14,16,643	...	...	1,338	...	...	14,17,981
22,40,455	22,30,528	...	...	5,598	...	...	22,36,126
14,81,959	14,64,936	...	...	7,102	...	...	14,72,038
17,18,361	16,90,413	...	...	3,660	...	...	16,94,073
11,16,762	10,48,551	...	...	3,326	...	...	10,51,907
10,28,139	9,92,162	...	...	10,534	...	...	*10,02,696
1,03,85,031	1,02,12,826	...	...	31,681	...	...	*1,02,44,507
1,21,90,956	1,20,27,957	...	...	77,123	...	...	†1,21,05,080

*Total land revenue—columns 26 and 29—

	Rs.		Rs.
Collected before 1st April 1926 ...	44,50,133	† Collected before 1st April 1925 ...	53,37,282
Collected after 1st April 1926 ...	57,94,374	Collected after 1st April 1925 ...	67,67,798
Total ...	1,02,44,507	Total ...	1,21,05,080

‡ Out of this amount Rs. 2,582 (Rs. 269 out of former years' arrears and Rs. 2,313 for the current year) were credited to wrong heads and will be adjusted in 1926-27.

APPENDIX No. I—*concld.*

No.	District	1925-1926, year under report—*contd.*					
		Balances outstanding on the 1st August					
		On account of the year under report		On account of former years		Total	Miscellaneous items not included in the Jama-bandi
		Suspended	Not suspended	Suspended	Not suspended		
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	546	4,338	.....	...	4,884	2,234
2	Sukkur ...	3,449	4	3,351	...	6,804	13,061
3	Larkana ...	1,498	1,272	.....	1,559	4,329	3,215
4	Nawabshah ...	4,533	5	5,383	...	9,921	4,331
5	Hyderabad ...	10,425	812	10,867	2,184	24,288	7,698
6	Thar Parkar ...	58,058	6,021	.....	776	64,855	5,497
7	Karachi ...	3,816	8,285	3,754	9,588	25,443	42,761
	Total for 1925-1926 ...	82,325	20,737	23,355	14,107	1,40,524	*77,797
	Total for 1924-1925 ...	24,274	17,705	23,002	15,895	85,876	†57,288

	Rs.		Rs.
* Collected before 1st April 1926 ...	59,167	† Collected before 1st April 1926 ...	39,419
Collected after 1st April 1926 ...	18,630	Collected after 1st April 1925 ...	17,869
Total ...	77,797	Total ...	57,288

APPENDIX No. II.—District Form No. III

Analytical statement of balances outstanding on the 1st August 1926 on account of the land revenue in the Province of Sind as shown in column 37 of Jamabandi Return No. I for Land Revenue year 1925-26

Serial No.	District	Balances on account of the year under report	Balances on account of previous years	Total	Amount recoverable	Amount irrecoverable	Amount as to which it is doubtful whether it is recoverable or not
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	4,884	...	4,884	4,884	...	...
2	Sukkur	3,453	3,351	6,804	6,804	...	...
3	Larkana	2,770	1,559	4,329	4,329	...	...
4	Nawabshah	4,538	5,383	9,921	9,921	...	...
5	Hydorabad	11,237	13,051	24,288	22,702	1,586	...
6	Thar Parkar	64,079	776	64,855	64,855	...	...
7	Karachi	12,101	13,342	25,443	25,419	24	...
	Total ...	1,03,062	37,462	1,40,524	1,38,914	1,610	...

APPENDIX No. III—

Statement showing takavi advances made during the year 1925-26 balance of

Serial No.	District	Amount for collection		Outstanding balance on 1st October 1925. (Column 10 of the last year's District Revenue Return No. IV)		
		Unauthorized arrears (column 11 of last year's District Return No. IV)	Current demand (columns 15 and 17 of Taluka Form No. 15)	Principal	Interest	Total
1	2	3	4	5		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier....	...	53,571	55,335	5,153	60,538
2	Sukkur ...	60,735	1,77,573	3,76,394	63,216	4,39,610
3	Larkana ...	91,311	1,18,032	2,75,585*	60,354	3,34,039
4	Nawabshah ...	7,648	89,057	1,47,577	5,975	1,53,552
5	Hyderabad ...	1,434	28,536	38,798†	7,275†	46,073
6	Thar Parkar ...	16,357	39,692	57,870	...	57,870
7	Karachi ...	10,332	1,02,342	1,43,475§	24,116	1,67,591
	Total ...	2,17,817	6,09,702	10,94,784	1,65,089	12,60,873

DISTRICT FORM No. IV

in the Province of Sind and the progress of recovery of outstanding advances

Amount borrowed or debited during the year			Total of columns 5 and 6.			Amount repaid and recovered.		
Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
5			7			8		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35,760	3,185	38,965	91,165	8,338	99,503	44,440	4,060	48,500
30,311	22,312	52,623	4,06,705	85,528	4,92,233	1,26,067	34,182	1,60,249
1,660	9,364	11,024	2,77,245	68,718	3,45,963	67,831	21,734	89,565
21,455	11,150	32,605	1,69,032	17,125	1,86,157	54,402	12,358	66,760
3,505	650	4,155	42,303	7,925	50,228	16,414	2,732	19,146
76,763	4,454	81,217	1,34,633	4,454	1,39,087	13,444	4,454	17,898
15,429	9,005	24,434	1,58,604	33,121	1,91,725	66,694	13,701	80,395
1,84,903	60,120	2,45,023	12,79,687	2,25,209	15,04,896	3,89,282	93,221	4,82,503

APPENDIX

Serial No.	District.	Amounts remitted or written off or demand cancelled			Outstanding balance on 30th September 1926 (column 7 *minus* columns 8 and 9)			Unauthorized arrears (total of columns 8 and 4 *minus* total of columns 8, 9 and 10)
		Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	
1	2	9			10			11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	46,725	4,278	51,003	...
2	Sukkur ...	...	425	425	2,80,638	50,921	3,31,559	47,730
3	Larkana ...	13,990	1,157	15,147	1,96,434	45,827	2,41,261	71,223
4	Nawabshah ...	294	...	294	1,14,336	4,767	1,19,103	5,590
5	Hyderabad ...	180	75	255	25,709	5,118	30,827	7,801
6	Thar Parkar ...	...	...	...	1,21,189	...	1,21,189	8,450
7	Karachi ...	253	146	398	91,657	19,275	1,10,932	52,666
	Total ...	14,717	1,802	16,519	8,76,688	1,30,186	10,05,874	1,96,460

No. III—*contd.*

Suspensions	Over-payments not shown in column 8 and which are taken to deposits.			Remarks
	Already refunded	Remaining to be refunded	Petty amounts credited to Government	
12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,071	.....	.....	.....	
29,904	.....	32	.....	
30,418	3,465	.....	.....	* Rs. 8 were shown in excess in column 10 of the last year's return.
24,961	.....	.....	.....	
2,767	.....	.....	1	† Figures shown in column 10 of the last year's return were found on verification to be Rs. 38,798 (Principal) and Rs. 7,275 (Interest).
29,701	.....	.....	.....	‡ Rs. 2,933 were shown less in column 11 of the last year's return.
9,215	.....	549	.....	§ Rs. 635 were shown less in column 10 of the last year's return.
1,32,037	3,465	581	1	

APPENDIX No. IV—

Comparative statement showing lands assessed and unassessed, 1925-26 and

No.	District	Total area	Year under. Deduct: Unassessed cultivable land	Uncultivable land	Land set apart for special purposes: Forest	Land set apart for special purposes: Other	Land set apart for public purposes	Land eroded by river
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Upper Sind Frontier	1,724,675	168,296	331,017	39,723	3,947	24,811	91,979
2	Sukkur ...	3,509,062	549,460	1,379,368	264,979	2,981	38,499	64,623
3	Larkana ...	3,241,797	680,257	701,077	58,667	1,055	40,881	45,287
4	Nawabshah ...	2,497,898	141,996	589,651	92,485	2,544	50,031	77,315
5	Hyderabad ...	2,884,536	546,401	406,154	71,306	2,548	44,293	6,700
6	Thar Parkar ...	8,727,142	1,627,484	4,433,258	48,323	7,229	51,694	...
7	Karachi ...	7,471,615	1,031,343	5,143,782	172,874	35,463	55,419	34,409
	Total for 1925-1926.	30,096,725	4,545,237	12,984,302	748,357	55,767	314,628	320,222
	Total for 1924-1925.	30,162,345	4,635,023	13,018,831	738,137	54,310	313,798	310,741

DISTRICT FORM No. V

occupied and unoccupied, in the Province of Sind during the year the previous year

report

Total	Remainder—Cultivable assessed	Deduct: Unoccupied cultivable assessed land	Deduct: Land free or specially reduced	Remainder—Occupied assessed land	Assessment and quit-rent	Details: Government: Area	Details: Government: Government	Details: Alienated: Area	Details: Alienated: Government revenue
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
669,773	1,064,902	98,369	146	966,387	14,57,366	918,626	14,62,741	47,761	4,625
2,299,810	1,299,252	196,407	322	1,102,523	14,79,823	800,733	14,66,769	301,790	13,069
1,536,224	1,705,573	220,548	1,174	1,483,851	24,83,840	1,180,150	24,66,813	303,701	17,027
954,022	1,543,676	288,614	3,690	1,251,672	14,67,210	1,173,442	14,68,012	78,230	9,198
1,077,411	1,757,125	408,252	2,060	1,346,813	16,62,275	1,066,973	16,05,984	279,840	46,291
6,062,983	2,664,159	259,002	7,331	2,397,826	12,79,986	2,336,027	12,74,951	61,799	5,035
6,473,290	998,325	163,678	1,266	833,481	10,08,206	738,185	10,01,832	95,346	6,367
19,063,613	11,033,312	1,634,770	15,889	9,382,553	1,08,28,711	8,214,086	1,07,27,099	1,168,467	1,01,612
19,070,840	11,091,505	1,607,275	16,260	9,468,970	1,20,12,533	8,300,605	1,19,20,071	1,168,465	92,462

APPENDIX No. V—

Statement showing the coercive processes adopted for the Sind during the

No.	District	Notice under section 152, Bombay Act V of 1879			
		Number of notices issued	Number of notices served	Amount of arrears for which notices issued	Amount of notice fees recovered
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	3,481	3,481	2,54,593	3,163
2	Sukkur ...	9,762	9,752	2,59,797	7,899
3	Larkana ...	16,811	16,484	6,30,759	13,221
4	Nawabshah ...	6,634	6,634	2,88,657	6,153
5	Hyderabad ...	14,577	14,577	6,15,007	14,073
6	Thar Parkar ...	23,810	14,146	3,01,031	13,902
7	Karachi ...	7,178	7,175	3,52,491	6,680
	Total ...	79,253	69,219	27,02,335	61,991

DISTRICT FORM No. IX

realisation of land revenue and the results thereof in the Province of year 1925-26

Penalty under section 148			Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154				Sale of immoveable property other than land under section 155		
Number of individuals proceeded against	Amount of arrears for which penalty was imposed	Amount of penalty recovered	Number of individuals proceeded against	Arrears on account of which distraint was resorted to	Arrears on account of which sale was resorted to	Amount realized by sale	Number of individuals proceeded against	Arrears on account of which sale was resorted to	Amount realized by sale
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	4	47	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	870	...	...	...	...	...
198	19,355	1,473	1	42	42	40	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	85	50	50	...	...	...
262	20,341	1,463	6	367	200	140	1	55	57
147	2,886	177	2	95	95	133	...	...	...
577	42,582	3,133	22	1,496	387	363	1	55	57

APPENDIX No. V—

No.	District	Forfeiture and sale of the				
		Number of notices	Number of individuals proceeded against	Arrears on account of which forfeiture was resorted to	Occupancy of land declared forfeited	
					Area	Assessment
1	2	17	18	19	20	21
				Rs.	Acres	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ..	20	20	972	263	635
2	Sukkur ...	39	39	1,674	446	1,674
3	Larkana ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
4	Nawabshah ...	314	314	11,138	4,549	11,138
5	Hyderabad ...	359	359	10,034	3,928	10,034
6	Thar Parkar ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
7	Karachi ...	346	346	10,905	1,438	4,358
	Total ...	1,078	1,078	34,723	10,624	27,839

DISTRICT FORM No. IX—*contd.*

Occupancy under section 163							Arrest and imprisonment under section 167		
Occupancy of land sold to the public			Forfeited land returned to defaulters		Occupancy of land remaining with Government				
Area	Assessment	Amount realised by sale	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Number of persons arrested and detained	Number of persons imprisoned in the civil jail	Amount of arrears for which process issued
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.			Rs.
...	...	...	54	156	209	460	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	9	30	437	1,644	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	3,136	7,484	1,413	3,704	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	1,380	3,602	2,546	6,433	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	...	..	1,488	4,358	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	4,579	12,321	6,045	16,618	.....	...	.....

APPENDIX

Incidence of Land Revenue assessment on area and population

Nature of Tenure		Total area less Indian States	Deduct		Balance, *i.e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available		Total revenue from land (excluding cesses of district) (column 5)
District	Nature of Tenure		Area not fully assessed	Area for which the returns required for this table are not available	Total	Cultivated	
	1	2	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs.
Karachi	Rayatwari	7,471,615	6,733,477	.....	738,138	400,560	10,10,630
Hyderabad	,, ...	2,834,635	1,767,564	.....	1,066,971	563,955	17,01,650
Thar Parkar	,, ...	8,727,142	6,391,115	.....	2,336,027	884,605	13,64,309
Nawabshah	,, ...	2,494,738	1,991,232	.....	503,506	481,320	15,74,537
Larkana	,, ...	3,241,795	304,875	2,263,767	673,153	635,772	22,40,725
Sukkur	,, ...	3,599,062	2,879,669	.....	719,393	417,281	14,40,179
Upper Sind Frontier.	,, ...	1,724,675	1,169,522	114,523	443,630	429,016	13,74,447
Total for the Province	...	30,093,562	21,237,454	2,375,290	6,480,818	3,612,508	1,07,15,577
Previous figures	...	29,950,080	23,526,684	2,333,090	4,080,256	3,644,775	92,77,563

No. VI

in the Province of Sind in the revenue year ending 31st July 1926

Population of district (column 2)	Total revenue from land per head of population (columns 5 and 6)	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4 (a))	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4)		Population of fully assessed area	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 12)	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants	
			For total area	For cultivated area			No. of towns	Aggregate population
6	7	8	9	10	12	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
542,065	1 13 10	8,74,281	1 2 11	2 2 10	542,065	1 9 8	1	216,883
573,450	2 15 6	15,76,068	1 7 8	2 12 9	537,033	2 15 0	1	81,838
396,331	3 7 1	12,74,351	0 8 9	1 7 1	396,331	3 3 5	...	.....
418,660	3 12 2	14,58,012	2 14 4	3 0 6	402,301	3 10 0	1	12,965
597,960	3 12 2	21,61,142	3 3 4	3 6 5	597,960	3 9 10	1	17,723
510,292	2 13 2	13,26,971	1 13 6	3 2 11	510,292	2 9 7	3	109,640
240,619	5 14 5	13,38,975	3 0 3	3 1 19	239,087	5 9 7	1	10,583
3,279,377	3 4 3	1,00,07,365	1 8 8	2 10 0	3,225,038	3 1 8	8	449,638
8,304,515	2 12 14	85,98,356	2 2 1	2 5 9	3,107,554	2 12 3	7	431,865

DISTRICT FORM No. X

Statement of realisations under the head of revenue of minor importance in the Province of Sind during the year 1925-26

District	Items		Amount	Remarks
	Interest on takavi	Interest on ground rent		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4,060	.....	4,060	
Sukkur ...	34,182	.....	34,182	
Larkana ...	21,734	.....	21,734	
Nawabshah ...	12,358	1,800	14,158	
Hyderabad ...	2,732	.....	2,732	
Thar Parkar ...	4,454	.....	4,454	
Karachi ...	13,701	63	13,764	
Total ..	93,221	1,863	95,084	

STATEMENT B

Causes	Amount							
	Upper Sind Frontier District	Sukkur District	Larkana District	Nawabshah District	Hyderabad District	Thar Parkar District	Karachi District	Total
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Due from estates under the Manager, Incumbered Estates, and Court of Wards in Sind.	...	3,333	355	2,432	3,255	557	2,198	12,130
Under postponement granted for sufficient reasons.	...	16	401	2,951	7,612	...	1,656	12,638
Collected after the close of the year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	962	962
Endeavours for recovery being made.	...	...	803	...	598	219	4,150	5,770
Due from khatedars of barani tracts in the Karachi District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,476	4,476
Sanctioned by Government to be written off as irrecoverable.	...	...	...	...	1,586	...	...	1,586
Total ...	...	3,351	1,559	5,383	13,051	776	13,342	37,463

STATEMENT C

Causes	Amount							
	Upper Sind Frontier District	Sukkur District	Larkana District	Nawabshah District	Hyderabad District	Thar Parkar District	Karachi District	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under correspondence for postponement, remission or adjustment.	...	...	794	...	...	...	3,147	3,941
Due from estates under the protection of the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards in Sind.	...	1,409	3,239	3,968	...	6,720	11,503	26,839
Recoveries after the close of the year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	588
Endeavours for recovery being made.	...	46,321	70,190	1,622	7,801	1,730	37,428	1,65,092
Total ...	...	47,730	74,223	5,590	7,801	8,450	52,666	1,96,460

STATEMENT D

Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the Province of Sind for the years 1920-21 to 1924-25

Year	Total amount of advances made under		Balances of advances of previous years outstanding	Total	Total recoveries	Amount written off	Balance remaining outstanding	Interest recovered
	Land Improvement Loans Act	Agriculturists' Loans Act						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1920-21 ...	7,51,291	16,92,642	33,76,263	58,20,196	9,96,675	20,042	48,03,479	1,09,594
1921-22 ...	5,80,293	19,07,844	28,13,683	64,51,820	24,68,696	260	39,82,864	2,98,660
1922-23 ...	58,739	2,89,998	39,85,091	43,33,828	21,03,364	1,531	22,29,933	3,12,187
1923-24 ...	69,244	15,097	22,99,946	23,14 287	10,32,213	2,202	12,78,172	2,14,254
1924-25 ...	1,85,403	1,94,270	12,79,005	15,58,678	4,92,135	2,240	10,94,303	1,33,678

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

Annual Reports.

Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1925-26.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P.—63.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1927.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind No. P.—84-B. dated 10th December 1926.
Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. A.D.M.—13 dated 15th December 1926.
Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. A.D.M.-P.R.B. dated 15th December 1926.
Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. L.N.D.—0/121 dated 11th January 1927.
Letter from the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, No. A.D.M.-P.R.—1 dated 11th February 1927.

Submitting the Land Revenue Administration Report of their respective charges for the year 1925-26, together with those of the Collectors, and certain Subdivisional Officers.

RESOLUTION.—The season 1925-26 cannot be described as satisfactory. In Sind, the inundation was only moderate, the irrigating level being maintained at the different gauges for a shorter period than the average one of the preceding three years, while the almost complete failure of the rainfall in the Desert talukas of the Thar Parkar District led to a serious shortage of fodder and grain and a deficiency in the supply of drinking water. To alleviate this state of things Government sanctioned a special grant of one lakh of rupees. Further, a breach in the protective bund in Sujawal Taluka caused the destruction of 15,000 acres of kharif crops, and necessitated the grant of relief in the shape of remissions of land revenue, free grants of timber, free grazing for cattle and takavi loans under the Agricultural Loans Act. In the Presidency proper, the kharif outturn was adversely affected by unseasonable breaks in August and September, though, as usual, the three Konkan districts did well. The crops were fair on the whole in the rabi tracts of the Central Division, except in the eastern parts of Poona and Satara and in West Khandesh.

2. Scarcity of water for drinking and domestic purposes was felt, more especially in parts of the Central Division, in the above-ghat districts of the Southern Division, in the Bhal villages of the Dholka and Dhandhuka talukas of Ahmedabad District, in the coastal tract of Surat District and in the Desert talukas of Thar Parkar District. The situation was met, so far as possible, by grants from Government and the District Local Boards concerned, a special grant of Rs 40,000 being made available by Government for the improvement of the water supply in the Bhal tract. The services of the Special Officer for the location of underground water currents were eagerly sought for in tracts in which the shortage of water is chronic, as were those of the Superintending Engineer engaged upon the investigation of schemes for the construction of minor irrigational works. Government entertain the hope that the activities of these two officers, Major Pogson and Mr. C. O. Lowsley, will in the near future result in a marked amelioration in the conditions of those tracts of the Presidency where the supply of water both for drinking and for irrigational purposes is usually defective.

3. The supply of fodder was generally adequate except in the Desert talukas of Thar Parkar District, the Kohistan and barani tracts of Karachi District and in parts of Northern Gujarat and Khandesh; but except in Ahmedabad, Kaira, West Khandesh and Thar Parkar districts it was not found necessary to open depôts or import grass or kadbi. Of these the depôt at Dhulia had to be closed for want of purchasers. In the Panch Mahals arrangements were made for the supply of grass through the Forest contractors.

The condition of cattle throughout the year was generally good, though rinderpest and foot and mouth disease caused the death of 5,141 head of cattle in the Central Division and 3,449 succumbed to these two diseases and to hæmorrhagic septicæmia in the Northern Division. In Sind 519 head of cattle fell victims to rinderpest and 499 to hæmorrhagic septicæmia.

4. There were outbreaks of small-pox in all the Divisions and in Sind, the most severe being those in the districts of Karachi, Ahmedabad, and East Khandesh, which resulted in 371, 206 and 251 deaths respectively. Influenza was not prevalent except in Nasik. Plague made its appearance in Karachi and Thana, but the worst outbreaks occurred in East Khandesh and Satara, where 1,873 and 4,025 persons lost their lives.

5. The unsatisfactory nature of the season is illustrated by the decline of the net revenue demand from Rs. 429·59 lakhs in 1924-25 to Rs. 382·99 lakhs in 1925-26. Collections amounted to Rs. 382·55 lakhs in 1925-26 as against Rs. 429·22 lakhs in 1924-25. Remissions and suspensions to the extent of Rs. 19·89 and Rs. 46·93 lakhs were granted as against Rs. 13·55 and Rs. 46·68 respectively in the year 1924-25. In Sind, the demand fell from Rs. 121·9 lakhs in 1924-25 to Rs. 103·85 in 1925-26, out of which Rs. 102·44 lakhs were realised. In the Presidency proper, more extensive recourse to notices under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code, chauthai fines and forfeiture of occupancies was necessitated, but the number

of occupants whose moveable property was distrained showed a substantial decline, while in Sind there was a decrease under all heads of coercive process except those under sections 152 and 154. Takavi advances to the extent of Rs. 6·73 lakhs as compared with Rs. 6·03 lakhs in 1924-25 were granted, the loans for the Presidency proper showing an increase of Rs. 1·94 lakhs and those for Sind a decrease of Rs. 1·24 lakhs. Of the increase in the Presidency proper the Central Division, where all districts except Satara took heavier advances, accounted for Rs. 1·43 lakhs.

6. The depression in the textile trade noted in last year's report has unfortunately continued in spite of the abolition of the Excise duty, but the increase by four of the factories at Ahmedabad and the erection of new ginning factories in West Khandesh, Dharwar, Broach, Nasik, Poona and Sholapur districts suggests that a revival of trade may be in sight. The sea-borne trade of Karachi showed a heavy decline, the total volume of trade both foreign and coastal being valued at Rs. 84·03 crores as against Rs. 109·76 crores for the year 1924-25. There were strikes of mill-hands at Amalner and Broach, but in neither case was there any disturbance.

7. In spite of the depression in trade the wages of skilled and unskilled labour were maintained at the high level of the previous year. Labourers from the tracts in the Central Division which suffered from a partial or complete failure of crops migrated as usual to Sholapur, Poona or Bombay, where employment was readily available in the mills and factories. The unsatisfactory season was reflected in Gujarat and Sind by a rise in the prices of foodstuffs, whereas in Thana and in the Central and Southern Divisions there was a slight fall in the prices of the staple grains.

8. In conclusion the Governor in Council would express his appreciation of the satisfactory manner in which all grades of the Revenue Department discharged their duties during the year under review.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. E. SERVAI,

Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

*The Commissioner in Sind,

*The Commissioner, N. D.,

*The Commissioner, C. D.,

*The Commissioner, S. D.,

*The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division,

*All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,

*The Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records,

*The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay Suburban Division,

*With copies of the Report.

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*The Director of Agriculture,

*The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,

*The Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States,

*The Accountant General,

*The Director of Public Health,

*The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,

*The Director of information and Labour Intelligence,

*The Director of Public Instruction,

*The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency,

*The Superintending Engineer on Special Duty,

*The Water Diviner to Government,

*The Educational Department,

*The Home Department,

*The Political Department,

*The Public Works Department,

*The Finance Department,

*The General Department,

The High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom (by letter).

*With copies of the Report.